THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Repblican National Platform.

Vol. XV, No. 7. *Antioch, Illinois, Thursday, October 17, 1901.* J. J. BURKE, Editor and Prop.
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NICKNAMES OF CITIES.

Some of Those in America Are Hotly Contested.

For years Buffalo's claim to the name, queen city of the lakes, has been hotly contested by Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and even Duluth, but no one could lay claim to the bison city, by which it has often been designated. It now adds another name to its list, which will probably not be disputed. The rainbow city, in deference to the exposition. Chicago during the period of the World's Fair was known as the White City, in acknowledgment of the staff on its fair buildings, but the title did not survive the close of the fair, and it has reverted to its former name, garden city, although it is more frequently referred to as the windy city. St. Louis has, perhaps, the largest number of nicknames. It has been called the iron city, the mound city, the beer city, the American Frankfort and the new Vienna. Years ago Rochester, N. Y., was entitled to the name flour city, on account of its large flouring mills, but that industry has long since followed the course of empire and gone west, and it can no longer claim that distinction. It is known, however, in these days as the flower city, on account of the large nurseries surrounding it. Syracuse is known as the salt city, although it is no longer the leader in that inductry. Pittsburg is the smoky city, and Cincinnati and Cleveland might lay claim to the same name. Among the names which have been longest associated with American cities are: Gotham for New York, baked bean city and the hub for Boston, Quaker city for Philadelphia, monumental city for Baltimore, crescent city for New Orleans and city of the golden gate for San Francisco.—Mechanical Engineering.

PERILS IN SALT LAKE.

Bathers Have Been Choked to Death by Accumulations of Salt.

"I have never seen the Atlantic or the Pacific ocean or the gulf of Mexico, but have had some experience with salt water nevertheless," said George Y. Russell of Park City, Utah. He is an official of the great silver mine near Park City, which extends deeper than any other in the world. Salt lake is a remarkable sheet of water in many ways, and bathing in it possesses features which are unique. It is very invigorating and refreshing, to be sure, but it takes some time to become accustomed to the extraordinary buoyancy of the water. It is quite impossible to sink or drown in the lake, but many people have been killed by the water. When there is a breeze and spray is dashed upon bathers, the water is so densely impregnated with salt that the liquid portion evaporates very quickly and leaves a deposit of salt on the skin. On several occasions people have drifted out while bathing or been wrecked and thrown overboard and afterward found dead on top of the water, choked to death by the accumulation of salt in the mouths and nostrils. Ordinary salt water, as I discovered today, is very different from that in the Salt lake. I learned that I could enjoy salt water bathing at Chesapeake beach, and took a bath there. It is certainly very pleasant to bathe in water that is salt, but not so salt as in Utah. But the accommodations for bathers at Salt lake far surpass, so I am told, anything else in America."

A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney troubles, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Mrs. Botha's Discreetness.

Mrs. Louis Botha, wife of the Boer commandant general, vindicates women against the aspersion that they cannot keep a secret. The most experienced diplomatist was never more discreet than this lady. During her stay in London she was besought by interviewers and bombarded with letters. But not a soul had the least idea of what was passing through her mind. And she has enjoyed shopping in Regent street as if she had not a care in the world.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin—all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at Hill's drug store.

Female Workers in Spain.

Nearly 1,000,000 women in Spain work in the field as day laborers; 350,000 women are registered as day servants—that is, they work for their class anywhere else.

TURNED THE FAUCET.

And Then This Girl Had Her Curiosity Satisfied.

A daughter of Eve who is visiting in New York learned a valuable lesson the other day, but whether she profits by it remains to be seen. She is visiting at the house of a friend, and with her hat on was about to go out one afternoon. But first she went to a big set bowl in the dressing room to wash her hands. The house is a large one, and the bowl sets in a big slab of marble, with a formidable array of faucets above it. There was one strange feature about two of these faucets. They were those at the extreme ends on each side of the bowl, and they were tied with strings as if to warn the unwary against touching them. But of course there could be no reason, when there was a faucet over a set bowl, for not using it, so the young woman, with her curiosity well aroused, turned on the water from the extreme right-hand faucet. Probably Eve herself had not her curiosity so quickly rewarded. As the young woman reached for the faucet she leaned well over the bowl, when whist! from the center of the bowl there came straight up in her face, in her eyes, her nose, her mouth, over her hat, and over her collar a strong, fine spray which soaked everything it touched. It did not take long to get out of it, but it was a very wet young woman who sat down to gasp and rose up again to recurl her hair, dry her bedraggled feathers and put on a fresh collar. Those are delightful sprays and do the complexion no end of good, but they must be taken in homeopathic doses and without hat or collar.—New York Times.

SHADOWS ON THE COLUMNS.

Superstitious People Study Silhouettes at the White House.

The shooting of President McKinley recalls to superstitious minds the shadows that have appeared in recent years on the large columns of the north or main porch of the White House, says the Washington Star. During the winter months these shadows are more distinct than in other months and appear near the top of the columns around the midday hours. It is recalled now that last fall a shadow appeared that had never been seen on the column before. It required no effort of the imagination to recognize it as a human forearm and hand, with bent finger upheld in the attitude of warning. It appeared and disappeared each day for a fortnight or more. Some time after this, when the sun's position had changed, a shadow of nondescript form appeared on the great pillar at the extreme northwest corner of the portico. It soon took on definite shape and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon represented the face and shoulders of President McKinley in profile. The silhoutte was so striking as to attract the attention of many people, who remarked that a more correct profile drawing could hardly be made by an artist. The likeness was not a correct one for more than a few minutes and then it changed with the altering position of the sun, and ten minutes later had assumed a remarkably perfect likeness of the late Queen Victoria, even to an object on the head resembling a crown. Sometimes the shadows present the bent form of an old woman, with one hand resting on an object resembling a spinning wheel.

Largest Tableland in the World.

The bulk of Thibet is the Chang, or Great Thibetan plateau, the highest as well as the largest tableland on the earth, says a St. Petersburg correspondent. An idea of its elevation may best be obtained from the statement of Captain Hamilton Bower, one of the most highly regarded of recent authorities: "From the end of June until the middle of November the average altitudes of our camps was over 16,000 feet, the lowest being 14,621 and the highest 18,760 feet." During the period already referred to the enormous stretch of country crossed by Captain Bower's party did not show a single tree and only two species of shrub, "and these rarely exceeded six inches in height."

Population of Rhodesia.

A return issued by the Statistical Department of Rhodesia shows that the total population of the southern portion of the colony is 15,853, of whom 11,443 are males and and only 4,410 females. Europeans number 11,032 (2,922 females), colonial natives, 3,723, and Asiatics 1,093. The figures for the two provinces are—Mashonaland, 5,037; Matabeleland, 10,816.

Little Incomes of a Municipality.

New York City recovered last year $4,044.35 from forfeited bail bonds, $302.62 from the conscience fund, and $8 from the sale of grass grown on Staten island.—New York Sun.

C. M. Phelps, Forestdale, Vt., says his child was completely cured of a bad case of eczema by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of all counterfeits. It instantly relieves piles. W. T. Hill.

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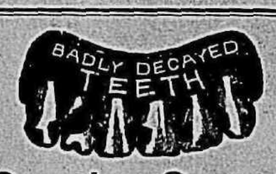
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That rapidly developing territory which occupies the northern half of Wisconsin is not new enough to cause the hardships and vicissitudes of frontier life, and old enough to keep away the intending settler on account of exhorbitant land prices. It is in that stage of partial development which gives great opportunity to bring it to the highest point of perfection and prosperity. Schools good roads and other improvements are going in. All that is needed is a small capital. Brawn and brain, supplimented by push and energy, will do the rest. The iron ore, marl, kaolin and clay beds the timber and the rich soil, give equal opportunity to the settler and the manufacturer. Land is cheap and can be purchased on easy terms.

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The Antioch News.

J. J BURKE, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, - - ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Edwin Longenecker, aged 21 years, quarterback on the football team of the Brown Preparatory School of Philadelphia, died in a hospital as a result of injuries received in a game. Longenecker was heavily thrown and fractured his spinal column.

Conscious that he was going to almost certain death, John Gilleland, an experienced miner, lowered himself into an old mine air shaft at Connellsville, Pa., filled with the dread "black damp," in the forlorn hope that he might save the lives of his two sons, James and Winfield. As a result all three are dead.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Monroeville National Bank at Monroeville, Ohio. The inner safe was blown open, but the noise aroused the inhabitants and the burglars were forced to flee without having secured any booty. There were six men in the gang and they escaped in rigs stolen from a livery stable.

The Bank of Marysville, at Potomac, Ill., was entered by four robbers at an early hour Sunday morning and between $1,200 and $1,500 in currency and silver taken. The robbers escaped on a hand car which they took from the Illinois Central car house. Two charges of nitroglycerin were used in forcing open the safe.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper king and multimillionaire, has at last been "caught" by his enemies in the speculative world, and as a result of the decline in Amalgamated Copper is $7,000,000 poorer than he was three weeks ago. Besides this the many followers of Mr. Lawson through New England are heavy losers.

Forecast of report of industrial commission to Congress discloses a split on the subject of trusts, the members dividing into three factions, favoring respectively improvement of present system, State control and federal control. Stricter immigration laws are urgently recommended, particularly with a view to excluding anarchists.

It can now be foreseen that the widespread crop failures, the consequent famine and the relief work of the government and of philanthropists will be engrossing subjects in the Russian empire during the approaching winter. The struggle to keep the peasant population alive until a new harvest will be harder than has been known since 1891-2.

Three men and a young woman are locked up in the Tombs in Boston with nearly fifty charges of breaking and entering houses hanging over the men and that of disposing of stolen property over the young woman. She is the wife of one of the men. It is estimated that the amount of stolen property recovered will reach $5,000, and that the amount stolen is between $8,000 and $10,000.

Ten million gallons of water in a solid wall came roaring and tearing down a hill 500 feet in height at East Liverpool, O., leaving in its train wrecked property upon which the loss is estimated to be $150,000. Providentially no lives were lost, although there were some miraculous escapes from death. The great reservoir, just completed by the city and located upon a hill 500 feet in height, was filled to its capacity for the first time.

As a result of a quarrel at a dance in Lane, Kan., two men were burned to death, one was fatally injured and another is hopelessly insane. In the fight John Teehan was struck on the head with a blunt instrument and fatally injured. When it became known how seriously Teehan was hurt the other dancers scattered. Two of them, Eugene Cronan and J. McDonald, slept in an office near by and during the early hours of the morning the place was set on fire by some of the other dancers and the two men were burned to death. The father of Cronan has gone hopelessly and violently insane.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Lansing Warren, publisher of the Milwaukee Sentinel, a former Chicago newspaper man, is dead.

The Japanese steamer Tsuruhike has been wrecked off Mejima. Only one person of those on board was saved.

Edward A. Cudahy of Omaha has withdrawn the reward of $25,000 which he offered ten months ago for the arrest of the abductors of his son. The reward is withdrawn unconditionally.

Anarchist Most has been sentenced at New York to one year's imprisonment for publishing in his paper just before the assassination of President McKinley an article advocating violence.

Fire in the Garden City Hotel, Chicago, caused the death of one man, the partial suffocation of three others and created a panic among the guests. Loss was chiefly on furnishings and effects of roomers.

Mrs. John Fitzpatrick of Steubenville, Ohio, stabbed her husband at the home of William Roe, Mingo Junction. Fitzpatrick was intoxicated and threatened to kill her, when she grabbed a knife and stabbed him.

The steamship Glenroy brings news from Hongkong that wreckage has been found on Bikar Island, a small, uninhabited atoll of the Marshall group, which proves that the British ship Manchester came to grief there.

The most destructive fire in the history of Los Gatos, Cal., occurred the other morning. The entire business section of the town was wiped out. Property variously estimated in value from $100,000 to $150,000 was destroyed.

Henry Watterson, it is said, is a candidate for Governor of Kentucky and has an eye on the presidential nomination in 1904.

The wholesale notion house of John A. Horner & Co., Baltimore, Md., was partially destroyed by fire. Loss between $75,000 and $100,000 on stock, fully covered by insurance.

At the Agnew stock farm, near San Francisco, Charles Douglas attacked his wife and 15-year-old stepdaughter with a heavy water pitcher and seriously injured them. When the sheriff came to arrest Douglas he shot and killed himself.

EASTERN.

The twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Scranton, Pa., Dec. 5.

William H. Williams, 28 years old, who says his home is in Lima, Ohio, was murderously assaulted by a negro tramp near Stelton, N. J.

Theft of $70,000 worth of stock and jewels from trunks of Mrs. Denman Thompson, wife of the actor, was disclosed through recovery of most of the property at Ithaca, N. Y.

After an exciting meeting lasting two hours in Hartford, Conn., President Capen of the American missionary board announced that the debt of $102,000 owed by the board had been wiped out.

Lizzie Neureiter, cashier of the brewery firm of John Kissel & Son, Williamsburg, N. Y., was held up in the street and robbed of $500, which she was taking to the bank. The robbery was witnessed by many.

Miss Helen Miller Gould has given to Vassar College two scholarships of $10,000 each, for the benefit of graduates of the Tarrytown High School and of the Washington Irving High School in Irvington.

One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Mohawk division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad occurred at Oriskany, N. Y. Four railroad men were killed in the wreck and one was injured.

The wedding of Miss Abby Green Aldrich, daughter of United States Senator N. W. Aldrich of Providence, R. I., and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York took place at Warwick Neck, the summer home of the Aldrich family.

Mayor Robert J. Black of McKeesport, Pa., who gained so much notoriety during the recent steel strike, has had his life threatened by anarchists. Chief of Police Morrisey has also received a threatening letter from one who calls himself a Chicago anarchist.

Michael F. Creman, aged 36 years, and his son, Joseph, aged 10 years, were asphyxiated by illuminating gas at the home of Mr. Creman's brother in Philadelphia, where the victims boarded. The boy was found dead in bed, and his father was unconscious in a chair.

The Pittsburg and Western Railroad was sold at auction at Pittsburg to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at $3,000,000, subject to three mortgages amounting to $10,360,000. The sale was merely a matter of form and no bidders appeared against the purchaser.

La Belle Zelica, while dancing in a cage of five lions at an animal show on the Midway at the Pan-American Exposition, was attacked by one of the lions and bitten and clawed about the face and shoulders. Her wounds are probably fatal. One thousand spectators saw the tragedy.

Six women were buried in a mass of debris by the collapse of the kitchen at the Liebel Hotel in Erie, Pa., and all were injured, two fatally. The accident was due to a boiler explosion, which wrecked a part of the building of the Hays Manufacturing Company's building, next door to the hotel.

Connecticut's special election resulted in a majority of 21,000 for a constitutional convention, and a majority of 35,933 for specific amendments to elect State officers by a plurality vote and to increase senatorial representation. The Republicans carried 112 of the little town elections and the Democrats forty-three.

Edith Boone of Philadelphia was in the court of common pleas the other day as a complainant against Frederick R. Farrow, who, she asserted, allowed his exuberance in hand-shaking to so overcome him that he squeezed the bones of her hands out of their normal positions. Farrow entered a general denial of the damage done.

WESTERN.

Denver had its first snowstorm of the season the other night.

Episcopal bishops in San Francisco voted to forbid remarriage of persons divorced for immorality.

Robbers blew open the safe of the bank at Narka, Kan., with dynamite and escaped with $15,000 in cash.

Lorenzo Snow, fifth president and head of the Mormon Church, died suddenly at his residence in Salt Lake City.

At Hebron, Ohio, fire destroyed eight business houses and five residences. Loss $50,000, partially covered by insurance.

James A. Posey and Andy Quinlan, rival saloonkeepers of San Diego, Cal., killed each other in a street duel with revolvers.

After Democratic administrations extending through a period of six years the Republicans elected their entire ticket in Indianapolis.

The five-story brick plant of the McMahon Cracker and Biscuit Company in Chicago was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $200,000.

Superintendent Bert Hamilton of the Hammond Packing Company was fatally hurt in a street car collision at St. Joseph, Mo., both legs being cut off.

Campaign to destroy wild horses in northwestern Arizona has been begun by ranchmen, who killed and captured more than 100 steeds the first day.

In the Circuit Court at Mexico, Mo., Addie Crawley, colored, was given five years in the State prison for killing her own child. She pleaded guilty.

In Mexico, Mo., Godfrey Winzer, a farmer, was found guilty on two charges of working on Sunday. His neighbors were the witnesses against him.

Arthur J. Van Kuran has been sentenced to two and a half years in the Utah penitentiary for embezzling $8,000 while treasurer of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake.

Four persons were killed and three injured as the result of a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Chicago Great Western Railway one mile east of Lombard, Ill.

Grief stricken by the death of his wife a few days ago, Miller Stevens, a pawnbroker, committed suicide in Kansas City by shooting. He was 45 years old, and leaves two children.

George Dolinski, an ignorant Pole, having murdered Anton Lizi for the purpose of keeping up his illicit love for his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lizi, was hanged at Chicago in the County Court execution chamber.

The widow of Collis P. Huntington has announced that the Huntington house in San Francisco will never again be privately occupied, and is eventually to be given over to charity, presumably to some hospital.

The residence of Claus Spreckels in San Francisco was entered by burglars on a recent evening. They forced a rear window while the family was at dinner, went upstairs and took jewelry amounting in value to fully $5,000.

Because he thought himself ill treated at home, 14-year-old Harry Poses attempted to kill himself at the Jefferson school in Minneapolis. He was not seriously injured. A panic in the school building was narrowly averted.

William J. Stone, former Governor of Missouri, claims he gave up his St. Louis residence because the landlord raised the rent, and denies that he moved out of the city to avoid being classed as a St. Louisan in the senatorial fight.

An elevator in a St. Louis dry goods store fell fifty-five feet while crowded with passengers, mostly women shoppers. More than a dozen persons were injured, some seriously. The accident was caused by the breaking of the cable rope.

Holston Enchus, locktender, was found dead, his body floating in the canal near his shanty south of Massillon, Ohio. Enchus received his month's pay the previous day, and as no money was found in the clothing on the body the police suspect murder.

Richard D. Coulter of Pittsburg has filed in Arizona an application for a charter for the International Construction and Development Company, the capital of which is named as $10,000,000,000. This is the largest capital of any corporation now in existence.

News of a hold-up of a train on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf near Ashdown, Ark., has reached the Wells-Fargo officials. The information comes in a telegram to the express people announcing the hold-up, but saying that the robbers got nothing.

The city of Akron, Ohio, will probably be placed in the hands of a receiver. An injunction to restrain the city from selling the proposed issue of $168,000 worth of bonds will be asked for. The city is hopelessly in debt, having liabilities ranging around $180,000.

President Fowler of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company, a Seattle corporation, has been notified that his firm has been awarded the government contract, valued at $2,000,000, for dredging the harbor of Manila and completing the other Spanish breakwater.

Lena Vanolidin, 12 years old, employed at a Portsmouth, Ohio, shoe factory, was kidnaped by a man representing himself to be her father, who called at the factory and asked permission to see her. The girl's mother has been dead eight years and she lives with her grandmother.

The carrying boys in the ten glass factories at Massillon, Ohio, went out on a strike and as a result all operations were nearly at a standstill. Eight hundred men and boys were thrown out by the strike. The boys, who had been getting 60 cents per day, demanded 75 cents.

With his head completely severed from his body, save the vertebrae of the spinal column, Sing Ki, proprietor of a Chinese restaurant at Cleveland, was found lying on a bed in his little living room back of his place of business. Every feature of the case pointed to deliberate murder.

Charles R. and Porter W. Fleming of Tucson, Ariz., have arrived there from the Gallure mountains, where they report a remarkable gold discovery. The rich find is located seventy miles north of Tucson and the vein of ore, according to the Flemings, is 200 feet wide and 6,000 feet in length.

Armour & Co. have completed the purchase of a tract of land at the National Stockyards, East St. Louis, and will at once begin the erection of a complete packing plant to cost $1,000,000. Plans have already been drawn, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness to begin operations by next June.

A human skeleton was found in the debris of a saloon formerly conducted by Robert Clark at East Converse, Ind., now in prison for a murder at his saloon two years ago. The skeleton is thought to be that of Clinton Buchanan, who disappeared mysteriously three years ago with a large amount of money on his person.

It is reported that the whaleback steamer Thomas Wilson, which went ashore on a reef near Bailey's Harbor, Wis., is a total loss. The crew of twenty was rescued without loss of life. The Wilson was bound from South Chicago to Escanaba without cargo, when she fetched up on the reef. She was worth about $120,000.

Fire which started on the immense coal docks of the Peabody Coal Company in Chicago destroyed the structure, together with the six-story building adjoining, occupied by the Globe Light and Heat Company, damaged the Northwestern Railroad freight house and burned a number of freight cars. The loss approximates $675,000, falling heaviest on the Peabody Coal Company.

Frank Frisco of Niles, Ohio, died of worry. His niece, Rose Tauro, was charged with killing Frank Augusta, who had slain her husband. Frisco signed the woman's bond and she was released because of a five weeks' old baby. Mrs. Tauro fled and all efforts of the uncle to find her were useless. When sued for the bail money Frisco collapsed and gradually declined until death came.

Albert Ferris, aged 23, who was married at Lincoln one week before, killed himself at Omaha. Ferris enjoyed a brief but somewhat expensive honeymoon, and is charged with having raised $500 to defray expenses by mortgaging an Iowa farm which he did not own. He was arrested on his way to work, and, securing permission to change his clothes, took advantage of the opportunity to fire a bullet through his heart.

SOUTHERN.

Mrs. Ben C. Perkins, wife of the jailer at Shelbyville, Ky., died as the result of shock and fright suffered when a mob attacked the jail and lynched two negroes.

After killing two persons and wounding two more Will Jones, a negro desperado, was seriously wounded in a fight with officers at Madison, Fla., and placed in jail.

Eighteen inches of rain fell in Galveston, Texas, within twenty-four hours, the heaviest precipitation in the city's history. Much damage was done to goods stored on ground floors.

Insurance men at Dallas, Texas, have been informed that nearly all the town of Alba, 100 miles east of Dallas, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. A large quantity of cotton was burned.

Carrie Nation started out on a crusade to purify Wheeling, W. Va. She started out in her characteristic way after saloons. She was at once placed in jail, charged with breach of the peace.

In Houston, Texas, Walter Maich and Ben Kegans engaged in a street duel, the former being instantly killed and Kegans mortally wounded. The trouble, it is said, arose over a trivial affair.

Mississippi is the poorest State in the Union, according to the showing of returns of personal property for taxation. These indicate that there is only $92,000 worth of jewelry in the State, but 7,000 pistols are scheduled.

Ellis Glenn, the famous "man-woman," is free. Judge Jackson in the United States court at Parkersburg, W. Va., delivered a long opinion in the habeas corpus case releasing her from further trial on the old indictment.

Frank Hemingway, said to be the son of the law partner of Secretary of the Navy Long, was murdered at Savannah, Ga., by Nanon Cozier, a woman of some notoriety, who committed suicide immediately thereafter. Jealousy prompted the deed.

The State of Texas is starting prosecutions against fraudulent oil companies. More than 100 companies sold millions of dollars of worthless stock during the early stages of the oil boom. The suits will be tried at Austin, where the Travis grand jury is investigating.

Louis Herrmann, well known in New Orleans business circles, wealthy in his own right and the husband of a rich wife, shot himself three times and died at the Hotel Dieu. His suicide is attributed by his friends to a wrecked nervous system, the result of several years in the cotton brokerage business.

A fire has been raging in Biloxi, Miss. It began in the store of the Biloxi Hardware Company, which has been completely destroyed, together with the handsome Masonic Temple, Picard's Emporium, a dry goods store and several other buildings. The damage amounts to about $50,000. It is only a year since a fire destroyed two-thirds of the city.

FOREIGN.

It is rumored that Emperor William has instructed the Kiel Yacht Club to challenge for the America's cup.

The new Ameer of Afghanistan and the chief nobles swore allegiance to England at the bedside of the late Ameer, who warned the Afghans against Russia.

M. Santos-Dumont, the French aeronaut, gave a remarkable exhibition in Paris, driving his airship at will and closing the performance by guiding it into its station unaided.

A detachment of the Twenty-first company of Macabebes encountered a large force of insurgents near Lipa, a province of Batangas, P. I. Lieut. Beau of the Macabebes was killed and one of the force was wounded. The enemy was strongly intrenched. After two hours' fighting the Americans retreated, to await re-enforcements.

IN GENERAL.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley ended his active career in the navy Tuesday, as he goes on the retired list by operation of law on account of age.

Returning passengers say that a large number of the destitute at Cape Nome, Alaska, are women who rushed north in the hope of securing employment at lucrative wages, but met with disappointment.

The committee appointed by the Central Traffic Association, the Western Passenger Association and the Trunk Line Association one year ago has unanimously reported that all passes should be abolished, even the courtesy passes of one president of a road to another.

The Episcopal house of deputies at San Francisco nullified the whole result of its previous work by reconsidering and defeating the Huntington amendment to article 10, providing for the use of modified forms of worship by congregations willing to accept the spiritual oversight of a bishop.

The Postoffice Department has decided to place the late President McKinley's head on the new issue of postal cards which will appear shortly after Dec. 1 next. The design includes the year of birth and year of death immediately at the left and right respectively of the name "McKinley," which will be directly under the head.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $6.75; hogs, shipping grades, $4.25 to $6.62; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $3.85; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; potatoes, 55c to 65 per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $6.25; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $6.25; sheep, common to prime, $3.00 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 white, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.25 to $6.50; hogs, $3.00 to $6.50; sheep, $3.00 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 36c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 56c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $6.15; sheep, $3.00 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.00; hogs, $3.00 to $6.00; sheep, $2.50 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; rye, 51c to 52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 56c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; clover seed, prime, $5.22.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 3, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 1, 53c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 59c to 60c; pork, mess, $13.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $3.00 to $6.25; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $6.80; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $3.90; lambs, common to choice, $4.50 to $5.10.

New York—Cattle, $3.75 to $5.60; hogs, $3.00 to $6.50; sheep, $2.50 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; butter, creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, western, 19c to 21c.

TIME FOR ACTION.



Uncle Sam (to Roosevelt)—Now, to work. Let us show the world that America no longer will trifle with anarchy.

WRITING HIS FIRST MESSAGE.

President Already Preparing His Recommendations to Congress.

President Roosevelt, according to Washington correspondents, has begun work on his message to Congress. As it will be his first message and as the President will have to handle matters of the greatest moment, the message will be awaited with intense interest. A feature of the message, it is said, will be the announcement of the work of the Cuban legislation convention and a report of the work looking to the self-government of the island; also the date on which the American troops will be withdrawn from the island.

In the message the President will call the attention of Congress to the report of the Isthmian canal commission and make the recommendation, in accordance with his well-known views, that this government begin the construction of the canal at the earliest opportunity. The context of the new treaty between the United States and Great Britain to replace the rejected Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be known to the President before he completes his message, and if he believes it unsatisfactory he will probably transmit it without comment. Otherwise it is declared he will urge its ratification.

By the time the message is completed, conditions in the Philippines and the establishment of civil government there will also be reported to Congress, with the plans of the War Department for the withdrawal of troops from the islands. Civil government will be well under way and Samar, the troublesome island, where the United States troops were recently massacred, will probably have been subdued.

Some word, it is stated, will be said about the construction of the Transpacific cable. Great influence, stories have it, is being brought to bear upon the President to have the Transpacific cable owned and controlled by the government.

President Roosevelt will also report the final settlement of the difficulties in China, with mention of the prominent part played by the United States in securing a fair settlement.

One of the most important points in the President's message will be the increase in the United States navy. He will probably make a strong recommendation that a rate of increase be kept up that will keep the United States navy equal at least to that of Germany and Russia. Another important point will deal with means for the prevention of anarchy in this country.

A great deal of interest is manifested in what the President will have to say about reciprocity. His views, it is expected, will have great effect on the revival and probable adoption by the Senate of the treaties which failed last year.

Navy Needs Wireless System.

The bureau of equipment, of which Rear Admiral Bradford is chief, has decided that the navy must be equipped with wireless telegraphy, and if an invention of its own cannot be devised that Marconi's system should be purchased. Admiral Bradford will recommend this.

Germany has been trying to perfect its own system, Russia has been active in its experiments, Spain is now talking with her African possession by wireless telegraphy and Sweden is using the system all along her coast.

AUTO MILE IN A MINUTE.

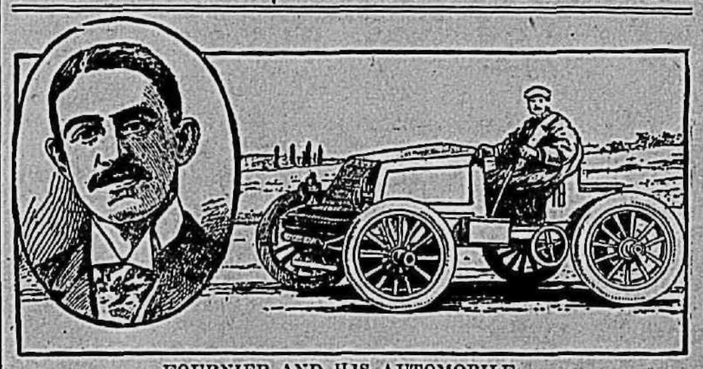
Attainment of This Feat Not Only a Possibility but a Probability.

A mile a minute by automobile is not only a possibility but a probability of the near future. This was demonstrated on the Empire City track at New York by Henri Fournier of France, perhaps the most daring of chauffeurs. He drove his sixty horse-power Mors racing machine a distance of six miles in 6 minutes and 47 seconds, and when he had finished said he was confident he could knock off the 47 seconds.

The best former mark for six miles was 7 minutes 39 4-5 seconds, made by Albert C. Bostwick, with a Winton machine, on the same track. Fournier's fastest mile was the third, which was covered in 1:06 4-5, and the slowest was the last, which occupied 1:08 3-5 in the making. Up to that time the fastest mile ever ridden on a track by an automobile was 1:13¼, by Fournier in the same machine on the Fort Erie track, near Buffalo.

At all times during the ride Fournier's vehicle traveled at a rate faster than fifty-three miles an hour. The machine that accomplished this splendid performance was the same with which he won the Paris to Berlin race last spring.

On the seat beside the driver sat W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., whose thrilling rides in his own famous "white ghost" and "red rusher" were outdone by his record ride with the champion of European chauffeurs.



FOURNIER AND HIS AUTOMOBILE.

ROOM IN THE WEST.

Unutilized Acres of Land Aggregating 600,000,000 Acres.

It is not generally known that there are in the United States unutilized areas of land to the extent of 600,000,000 acres. There are times when one is apt to think that the country is getting a trifle crowded, and one welcomes the opening of little tracts of a few hundred thousand acres as affording opportune relief to a condition of almost dangerous congestion. But all Europe does not possess the area which is included in the arid regon west of the Mississippi. There's the rub—it is an arid region. But in these days of vast increase in the employment of irrigation, the solution of the problem of congestion appears.

CAPE UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

All of South African Colony Is Now Ruled by Military.

The serious view which the British government takes of the conditions in Cape Colony was evinced by the proclamation contained in the gazette establishing martial law in the districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Simonstown, Port Elizabeth and East London.

The proclamation is the outcome of the recent visit of the premier of Cape Colony, Sir John Gordon Sprigg, and the under secretary of native affairs in South Africa, J. Rose Innes, and the British high commissioner, Lord Milner. It places under military control the few points in Cape Colony hitherto exempted, and the constitution, therefore, is now suspended over the entire colony.

The action taken probably foreshadows the commencement of vigorous measures which those on the spot are understood to believe necessary to end the war.



COURT OF INQUIRY.



PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Seventeenth Day.

Admiral Schley's attorneys managed to establish the fact during the progress of the inquiry that the carefully prepared chart purporting to be the unanimous declaration of several navigators of the correct positions of the vessels engaged in the Santiago sea fight during various intervals of the battle was in reality a jumble of compromises, satisfactory to none of the men engaged in preparing it.

This evidence was brought out by Attorney Rayner while examining Commander Richard Wainwright, who was chairman of the board that prepared the chart and who commanded the famous little Gloucester during the battle. Commander Wainwright's testimony was given without hesitation and was very positive in character. He concluded his statement by saying that not one of the navigating officers who signed the report adopting the chart believed that it was correct.

The day's proceedings brought out a great deal of technical matter, but the members of the court never lost their deep interest in all that was said.

Lieut. C. W. Dyson of the bureau of steam engineering of the Navy Department was recalled early in the proceedings and continued his evidence concerning the steaming condition of the Brooklyn and her engines on the day of the engagement.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, who, as ensign, was watch and division officer on the Texas during the Spanish war, talked of the Santiago and Cienfuegos blockades in an entertaining manner, going into all the details of the watch kept and the patrolling methods employed. He contradicted the evidence of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson concerning the distance of the Brooklyn from the nearest Spanish ships at the time the "loop" was made, and cast doubts on the accuracy of the stadimeter with which the commander had made his measurements.

Lieut. Bristol's testimony was enlivened by a tilt between the attorneys, Mr. Rayner and Mr. Hanna finding occasion to begin an interchange of sarcastic remarks which lasted most of the afternoon.

Captain W. M. Folger, who was recalled for the purpose of correcting his testimony of the previous day, was asked further questions concerning the blockade of Santiago. In reply to a question by Captain Lemly whether he had had any conversation with Commodore Schley during the blockade he said:

"Toward evening of one of the days, the 30th, there was an extended, very severe rainstorm, so severe that I feared Cervera had gotten out, as it was sufficiently long to have permitted him to do so. I went on board the flagship the next day, thinking it my duty to tell the commodore what I had seen as to the blockade as kept by the Japanese off the port of Wei-Hai-Wei, where similarly an enemy's fleet was within a fortified harbor. I said to the commodore that the adoption of the tactics of the Japanese, forming a circle directly in front of the harbor, would, in my opinion, be preferable, as then it would be difficult for anything to get out."

The judge advocate then asked him: "Was there any reply by the commodore?"

"I cannot testify exactly as to his reply," said the witness. "I would prefer not to do so. He did not agree with me as to the necessity for it."

Captain Folger also said that he had no recollection of a picket line on the inside of the American fleet.

At the request of Captain Parker of counsel for Admiral Schley, the witness examined the log of the New Orleans for May 30 and 31, 1898, for the purpose of determining accurately the state of the weather on those days, but he declined to modify his statement of the previous day that the weather on those days was bad.

Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, who was recalled for the purpose of correcting errors in his testimony as printed in the official record, said that when he had called the editor of a New York paper a "liar and blackguard" he did not mean to convey the idea that he used this language on account of any inaccuracies in the report of the famous controversy on the Brooklyn on the morning of the sea fight, but because the paper had attempted to make it appear that Schley had done something cowardly and that he had shown fear of the Spanish ships.

Commander Wainwright, who followed Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, was examined by Captain Lemly concerning his connection with the board that had prepared the official chart of the positions of the American and Spanish ships at the time of the battle.

Eighteenth Day.

"Admiral Schley's bearing during the bombardment of the Colon was that of a man suffering under extreme excitement; one who had a disagreeable duty to perform, did it reluctantly, and got through with it as soon as he could," said Lieutenant Commander Templin M. Potts, navigating officer of the Massachusetts, who was the principal witness before the court of inquiry on this day.

"We are conspicuous objects here in white, and I think we should get out of this," Admiral Schley said during the bombardment, according to the testimony of this witness.

These were fair samples of the testimony given by Lieutenant Commander Potts, and while it created something of a sensation, much of its strength is taken away when contrasted with the statements of Captain Higginson, who was present at the time, and who said Schley's conduct on this occasion was in keeping with that of a commanding officer under such circumstances.

Potts' statements are weakened also by the fact that Schley did not enter the conning tower on the day in question, although he was standing at the door of that apartment when the remarks quoted are alleged to have been made.

When Attorney Rayner cross-examines a witness, and during the critical points in the cross-examination Judge Advocate Lemly and his associate, Mr. Hanna, have lately made it their practice to interrupt the examination and break its force by injecting arguments in support of objections, which invariably are overruled by the court.

So frequently has this been done that Schley's counsel objected to it and appealed to the court. Admiral Dewey rather sharply directed the counsel for the Navy Department to refrain from such proceedings in the future, and, although he was called to order for this conduct, the judge advocate contended with the court that he had a right to protect the witnesses. Admiral Dewey directed the judge advocate to sit down, and this ended the interruptions for the day.

Lieutenant Commander Potts admitted that he himself was badly scared upon the occasion of the bombardment, although he testified that the shore batteries were so weak as not to be worth considering. The principal portion of his testimony was brought out by questions from the judge advocate, with a view of showing that the purpose of the action of May 31 was to destroy the Colon and not to fire on the shore batteries, as has been testified to by previous witnesses.

Mr. Rayner attempted to have introduced as evidence at this time the order of the Navy Department directing the commanding officers not to place the ships of the squadron in jeopardy of the shore batteries. This attempt was made with a view to having Potts modify his statement in reference to Schley's bearing.

Judge Advocate Lemly objected to the admission of this order unless it was accompanied with a subsequent one from the department which left the matter of firing on the shore batteries to the discretion of the ranking officer.

The judge advocate, who was extremely angry, made a heated argument, which was replied to by Mr. Rayner. The court retired for consultation, and, upon returning, overruled the objection of the judge advocate.

Nineteenth Day.

Rear Admiral Schley won the most favorable point developed at the court of inquiry on this day, inasmuch as Lieut. Holden, the watch officer of the Scorpion, testified that the information that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos harbor on May 19 was not communicated to Rear Admiral Schley, although it was testified to by Lieut. Southerland.

Judge Advocate Lemly thereupon admitted that he was unable by any evidence in his possession to show that the message had been delivered to Schley.

The testimony of Lieut. Holden places Lieut. Southerland in a discredited position, inasmuch as Southerland, commanding the Eagle, testified that he had communicated this information to the commanding officer of the Scorpion with instructions to that officer, Commander Marix, to communicate it to Rear Admiral Schley.

Lieut. Southerland related even to the minutest detail the megaphone message he delivered to Commander Marix, which was to the effect, substantially, that Cervera's fleet was not in Cienfuegos.

The delivery of this message placed Commander Marix either in the attitude of suppressing the information delivered by Southerland or puts Rear Admiral Schley in the position of denying the receipt of this intelligence, and raised a question of veracity between Schley, Southerland and Marix, especially between the two latter.

Lieut. Holden, who heard part of the megaphone message which Commander Marix received from Lieut. Southerland, said there was nothing in it which conveyed the information that the Spaniards were not in Cienfuegos. Reading from the log of his vessel, the Scorpion, Lieut. Holden found an entry reading: "No news from the Spaniards." This entry corresponds exactly with the log of the Brooklyn and with the claims made by Rear Admiral Schley.

More hard blows were given the official chart plotting the positions of the Spanish and American vessels during the battle of Santiago which were prepared by the Board of Navigators. Lieutenant Commander Schuetze, the navigator of the Iowa and a member of the board, testified that he protested against signing the report accompanying the chart, as it was inaccurate. He said the chart was a compromise and that he had been persuaded to sign it by Commander Wainwright, the president of the board, who said it was the best the navigators could agree to if they sat until doomsday.

Schuetze said he objected to the chart as it gave the Iowa too much speed. According to the position of that vessel on the chart, the Iowa would have been forced to steam at the rate of eighteen knots instead of nine, which was the speed the ship was making. He also objected to the chart because it placed the Brooklyn too near to the mouth of Santiago harbor.

This officer testified that the Spanish ships did not attempt to ram the Brooklyn when they left Santiago the morning of the battle. He also swore that the attack of May 31 was directed at the Colon and not at the shore batteries as has been contended. He said this action was not a reconnoisance, but an attempt to sink the Colon.

Lieutenant Commander Grant, the watch officer of the Massachusetts, said he knew of no instructions from Admiral Schley as to what should be done in the event of meeting the enemy. The progress of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago was slow, according to this witness. His distances relating to the blockade at Santiago were extreme. He said the fleet was between from six to ten miles distant from the mouth of the harbor during the day and night and that the vessels of the squadron steamed a distance of five and six miles east and west of the harbor.

Although Lieutenant Commander Grant was sure that the action of May 31 was intended to sink the Colon, he testified that Admiral Schley upon leaving the Massachusetts had said: "The reconnoissance had developed the strength of the battery and that it was satisfactory."

Twentieth Day.

Captain French E. Chadwick, commander of the New York in 1898, created somewhat of a sensation when he testified that he protested to Sampson against sending to Schley a message congratulating the latter upon the character of the blockade he had maintained, because, under the circumstances, such action was improper.

Admiral Dewey himself then created quite a stir in the court room by exhibiting considerable temper in declining to permit Mr. Rayner to question Captain Chadwick relating to a conversation that officer had with Remey and Watson, in which Captain Chadwick is alleged to have approved the blockade.

"We don't want any conversations here. We want the facts, and you know that we want nothing else but the facts," said Admiral Dewey impatiently to Mr. Rayner, who was directed to withdraw the question.

Mr. Rayner contended that it was perfectly proper to admit the conversation in question, as it tended to show that Captain Chadwick had indorsed the blockade at one time and had at another protested against Schley being congratulated for the character of it.

Captain Chadwick told of the meeting of Schley, Sampson and himself on board the New York at Key West before the flying squadron sailed for Cuba. Schley on that occasion assured Sampson that he would be loyal to the commander of the North Atlantic squadron. Schley asserted, according to the witness, that he was pleased to serve under Sampson.

Speaking of his knowledge of the code of signals arranged with the insurgents, Captain Chadwick said this code had been communicated to him by Commander McCalla, who did not care to have anything said about it, as he (McCalla) expected to go back to Cienfuegos the next day, May 20. Owing to the difficulty in getting supplies at Key West McCalla with the Marblehead did not leave for Cienfuegos until the following day.

McCalla said he would communicate the code of signals to all the officers of the flying squadron, but he did not do so, according to his own testimony.

Captain Chadwick said he had no information that the Spanish squadron intended to leave Santiago harbor on July 3, the day on which the New York sailed for Siboney.

Captain Chadwick and Lieut. Marsh, Sampson's flag lieutenant, were the two chief witnesses before the court of inquiry this day. Their testimony related exclusively to sending dispatches to Schley, including the McCalla memorandum relating to the code of signals arranged with the insurgents.

Lieut. Marsh, after referring to the books of the New York, swore that dispatches advising Schley of the presence of the Spanish fleet in Santiago had been sent at various times by the Iowa, Dupont and Marblehead. These papers showed that the dispatches in question had been transmitted by these vessels, but it developed that there was nothing to show exactly by which vessel they were sent and the day on which they were sent, although Lieut. Marsh said he was satisfied they had gone in the order shown by the New York papers, which would indicate that the dispatches had reached Schley at Cienfuegos in time to enable him to arrive at Santiago before the flying squadron really reached that port.

The testimony on this point is so involved it is almost impossible to follow it with any degree of accuracy, and even the attorneys themselves and the witnesses were pretty badly jumbled.

DIVORCEES MAY NOT WED.

House of Bishops of Episcopal Church Adopts Canon.

The House of Bishops in session at San Francisco adopted the amendment to canon 36 of the Episcopal doctrine prohibiting the remarriage within the church of persons who have been divorced. Following is the text of the amendment as adopted:

"No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless, nor until, by inquiry, he shall have satisfied himself that neither person is the husband nor the wife of any other person then living, or has been the husband or the wife of any other person then living, unless the former marriage was annulled by decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction for cause existing before such former marriage."

George Moran, who, with three companions, was arrested in the Chickasaw country and placed in jail at Ardmore, I. T., was identified by Z. E. Beanblossom of Oklahoma City as the man who murdered the doctor's 11-year-old son near Rush Springs, O. T., on Aug. 10.

News of Minor Note.

Penns Grove, Del., scorched $25,000 worth.

Carnegie offers $5,000 for a library at Waterford, Ireland.

A burglar blew the safe in Hornbeck & Boyd's store, Union City, Tenn., got $500, stole a horse and escaped.

Taxes are increasing, promised reforms do not come, the Shah is sick and Persia is on the eve of a revolution.

The gymnasium of the city Y. M. C. A. in Lawrence, Kan., was burned and the loss will amount to about $1,500.

AROUND A BIG STATE

BRIEF COMPILATION OF ILLINOIS NEWS.

Minist Slays Man Who Had Threatened His Life—Thrown Into Boiling Tar—State Fails to Convict Grocer of Illegal Sale of Butterine.

Ben C. Brown, a carpenter, was shot at a corner of the public square in Carbondale by Rev. Joseph McCammish. He died forty minutes later. Eighteen months ago McCammish rented Brown part of the house in which he was living, and shortly afterward Brown became jealous of his wife. Brown had repeatedly told his friends he intended to kill the minister. The other day when he saw the minister he drew a knife. The preacher stepped off the pavement and fired. Mr. McCammish, who is a Seventh Day Adventist, is highly respected. Brown leaves a widow and a son, aged only 9 years. McCammish is well-to-do. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict fully exonerating Joseph McCammish.

Hazing Practice Must Stop.

The council of administration of the University of Illinois at Champaign has taken action in reference to hazing and passed the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the unauthorized entrance of the rooms of other students or subjecting of other students to indignities of any character is a violation of university discipline and will be punished as fast as possible. Resolved, That no condition can justify the carrying of pistols on university premises. The university authorities look upon the carrying of weapons as severely censurable, and will discipline any student who is found doing so."

Death in Boiling Tar.

As the result of an explosion of a still at the tar and roofing works of Barrett & Co. in Chicago, Patrick Martin, an employe of the company for fifteen years, lost his life. Martin was standing on the top of the tank when the explosion occurred, and was precipitated into the tar. Employes at the works were startled by the loud detonation, and turned in time to see Martin falling into the tar. He was taken out as quickly as possible and conveyed in a police ambulance to the hospital, but in spite of medical attendance died shortly.

Grocer Wins in Food Suit.

The jury in the test case of Food Commissioners Patterson and Burke of Chicago against August Scheele, an Elgin grocer, for alleged violations of the pure food law in the sale of butterine, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant after taking one ballot. The law prohibits the sale of butterine colored in imitation of butter. The decision was received with enthusiasm by the local grocers. They claim that it settles the question whether they will deal in butterine in the future.

Peru Shuts Off Water Supply.

The Peru plow and wheel works closed down, owing to the city shutting off its water supply, because the company refused to comply with the order of the City Council to use a water meter. Two hundred men are thrown out of work. President Brinton of the plow works says it is impossible for the company to use a meter and that he hoped to start up within a few days with a water supply from LaSalle.

State Fair's Big Surplus.

Illinois' State fair closed recently at Springfield. This was the most successful year in the history of the fair. The total receipts were $60,000, of which $40,000 was from admission tickets. Premiums paid amounted to $45,000, the largest in the history of the association. Secretary Garrard of the State Board of Agriculture says the receipts will exceed expenditures by $10,000.

State Items of Interest.

Mason City Baptists will build a new church.

The Pana city engineers have returned to work.

J. D. Mills, a traveling solicitor who lived in Oak Park, Chicago, fell dead in the street in Dubuque, Iowa.

Robert A. Miller, a former resident of Moultrie County, willed farm to Masons for widows' and orphans' home.

Champaign churches will hold a series of union revival services, beginning Oct. 20. Evangelist O. C. Smith has been engaged.

George W. Smith, for many years a leading Democratic politician and member of the Legislature, committed suicide at Jacksonville.

Lynn Weaver Richards, deputy Circuit clerk of McHenry County, and Miss Erla Phelps were married at the bride's home in Harvard.

Dell Oliver, charged with the murder of Dennis Reardon in 1890, waived examination at Kankakee and was bound over under $10,000 bonds.

Owing to a break-down in power, Gov. Yates and nineteen members of his staff were marooned for hours in the Canadian woods and forced to walk eight miles to reach a car line taking them back to Buffalo.

William Smith, a criminal with a record known throughout Illinois, was convicted in the Circuit Court at Marion and sentenced to the penitentiary for an assault to commit murder. Smith was recognized as a leader in the Lander station riot in June and in the Carterville mob in September, 1899, where six colored men were shot. He has also been conspicuous in violating orders of the federal court, and was held in prison at Springfield for contempt in injunction cases growing out of the miners' strike in Williamson County.

Mrs. L. A. Seeley, the aeronaut who ascended at La Salle the other evening, has not been found. L. A. Seeley, husband of the woman, believes that immediately after landing she was taken captive and spirited away by enemies of his or by a jealous admirer of hers.

Illinois day at the Pan-American Exposition drew together an immense throng, and the visitors were accorded lavish hospitality. The First regiment is admitted to be the best body of soldiery yet seen at the fair. The program included a parade, speeches, numerous receptions and closed with fireworks and a military ball.

The Christian Church is about to build a new house of worship at Sidney.

The new chemical laboratory building at the State University will cost $98,000.

Cash grain men of Decatur have organized an exchange. Dealings in options are prohibited.

Two firemen were seriously injured in a collision between a street car and a fire engine in Chicago.

Edward Morris, a section man on the Big Four Railroad, was killed at Litchfield by a freight train.

About 100 veterans of the Seventy-sixth Illinois veterans attended the fifteenth annual camp fire at Kankakee.

While playing as Indian about a bonfire Elmer Luckow, 3 years old, of Chicago, was so severely burned that he died.

Rod mill No. 2 of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at Joliet has started up again, the old men being given their former places.

All differences with the miners have been adjusted and the Moweaqua coal shaft has started up with its full complement of men.

George Lube, 15 months old, fell from the third-story window of his parents' house in Chicago and sustained injuries which resulted in death.

By a unanimous vote the school board of Elgin has decided to change the name of the Prospect street school to that of the William McKinley school.

The rod mills of the Illinois Steel Company at Joliet, which had just started up after the long strike, have been closed by the breaking of a main shaft.

Robert E. Lee of Rock Island and Miss Vernie May Dawson of Newman were married at Tuscola. The groom is superintendent of the Rock Valley Coal Company. The bride is an heiress.

Rev. Dr. E. W. and Mrs. Clarke celebrated their golden wedding at Pana. Dr. Clarke is well known, was founder of Irvington College, and has been in the Presbyterian ministry fifty-two years.

The Woman's Aid Club and the Woman's Christian Club of Peoria tendered the delegates and visitors to the annual meeting of the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs a banquet and reception at the new Peoria House. There was a large attendance and a number of toasts were responded to.

The Joliet Rattan and Reed Chair Company, for fourteen years a heavy employer of convict labor in the penitentiary there, has lost his contract. A. D. Martin, representing the Frankfort Chair Company of Kentucky and other chair concerns, cut the bid of the Joliet company for the labor of 200 convicts and will be given possession of the contract Dec. 1.

An unfounded rumor that the First National Bank of Belleville was in an unsafe condition caused a run on that bank by small depositors. All demands were promptly met and the uneasiness soon subsided, many who had drawn their deposits returning their money. The run attained no magnitude and no large amounts were withdrawn. The disquieting rumors could not be traced to any source.

Because he was too loquacious Thos. McKinney will serve eleven months in the penitentiary at Chester. McKinney says he was employed for six years in Armour's packing plant of Chicago as a truckman. Recently he went to Mattoon and while intoxicated boasted in a saloon that there wasn't a safe in the city that could resist his prowess as a cracksman. He was arrested and a loaded revolver, a flask of powder and a kit of safe-breaking tools were found in his possession. A jury sentenced him to the penitentiary.

Two large sticks of dynamite were found above the pipes attached to the furnace of the Hickory Church in Cass County by the janitor and David Carr, a prominent member of the church, who were cleaning the pipes. The explosives lay directly under the pew occupied by Carr and his family. They were connected with the outside of the church by a 25-foot fuse. Had it been ignited the explosion would have destroyed the church. Months ago Carr's barn burned. Bloodhounds led the way to the home of a young farm hand. He was arrested and bound over to the Circuit Court.

Mrs. L. A. Seeley, the aeronaut who made a balloon ascension at the La Salle street fair and was lost after she made a parachute jump, was found dead. The body was discovered in the Illinois river by Scott Foster and Sam Kramer, fishermen, who were in a boat. The body had drifted down the river to a point nearly a mile west of Peru, or about four miles from where the parachute was supposed to have landed. Seeley was of the opinion that his wife had been kidnaped. Others thought that she had eloped. The finding of the remains solves the mystery that arose with her disappearance. The parachute was not found.

Miss Marie C. Brehm of Chicago gave notice to the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention at Galesburg that at the next convention she would present a new constitution with these distinctive features: Abolishment of the district system, raising of the dues from 50 cents to $1, and limiting to five years the time of occupation of a State office. This announcement followed the defeat of two resolutions, after heated debates, one to abolish the district system and the other to raise the dues. Miss Brehm championed both resolutions. For distinguished services, Mrs. Mary Brumback of Odell was elected an honorary member of the State executive committee. The diamond medal oratorical contest was held. The speakers were Ray R. Dodd, Anna; Winnie Chalker, Aurora; Earl P. Daniel, Franklin; Emiline Spach, Galesburg; Harry Spence, Springfield; Bertha Bays, Bushnell; Edgar A. McRoberts, Chicago; Alma Widmayer, Virginia. The medal was awarded to Ray R. Dodd of Anna.

Mystery surrounds the death of E. J. Colby in Kankakee hospital for the insane. His bruised body was sent home to Chicago with only a slight explanation, and the city health officials refused a burial permit until the coroner looks into the case.

According to their agreement the union employes of the Springfield branch of the Central Union Telephone Company, including linemen and maintenance men, quit work. Several days ago the men were notified that they must either surrender their unionism or quit the company.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The annual report of Thomas Fitchi, commissioner of immigration at New York, has been received at the Treasury Department. The report shows that the number of aliens arrived at the port of New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was 453,496. From a comparison of the steerage immigration for the last two years it is shown that nearly 30,000 of the increase of last year over the year before was in the immigration from southern Italy alone. The report says:

The conclusion unfortunately is unavoidable that our immigration is constantly increasing in illiteracy. Not only are we drawing more and more from the countries where illiteracy is high, but also the immigrants themselves are showing higher percentages of illiteracy. Nearly one-half of our steerage immigration now presents an illiteracy of from 40 to 50 per cent.

As a means of protection against the coming of convicts, fugitives from justice or anarchists, the presence of our inspectors abroad would be either futile or unnecessary. We need not establish any new precedent to enable us to accomplish this object. The precedent is already established in the amendment to the alien contract labor law, which the courts have construed to apply to all the excluded classes. There is no reason why the same procedure should not be extended to cover all cases of undesirable aliens.

-:—:-

President Roosevelt's habit of many years of going to work every morning at 9 o'clock clings to him, and he is at his desk by that time regularly, ahead of most of the executive office force. He disposes of a prodigious amount of work in a short time and keeps right up with his correspondence. Even the morning mail is disposed of almost immediately after its arrival and opening, and in this way the President permits no accumulation of affairs requiring his attention. The President dictates his correspondence to Assistant Secretary Loeb, who in turn sees to its preparation by stenographers and typewriters. About 10 o'clock the President begins to receive callers, and, unlike most of his predecessors in the presidential chair, he keeps open house up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

-:—:-

It is well known that the White House is not a healthy place in which to live. It is constructed on low ground near the Potomac river, not far from the flats which breed malarial and other fevers. In addition to this the White House is built over a lacework of sewers, the plans of which are almost forgotten. Aside from the unhealthy conditions there is a painful lack of accommodations for social functions, and for years there has been much complaint because of the unsatisfactory arrangements made for caring for the invited guests. Senator Cullom and others have declared that the conditions are disgraceful, and the Illinoisan has said he will take steps this winter to secure an appropriation either for enlarging the executive mansion or for building a private home for the President.

-:—:-

Irrigation of arid lands was the topic which Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota brought with him to the White House the other day. After his conference with President Roosevelt Senator Hansbrough said: "Congress is going to be liberal with the West in dealing with irrigation questions, and I believe that the President will also be most liberally disposed. I believe that the government should give the proceeds of the sale of public lands to irrigation. This would amount to about $2,000,000 each year, and it could be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in making surveys and in constructing reservoirs and canals. After the government has done its part the private land owners will do a great deal. They stand ready to spend millions also."

-:—:-

The National Museum has received as a gift from Col. W. H. Carter of the United States army, just returned from China, a large collection of firearms taken from the arsenal in Tien-tsin. The collection is one of the most extraordinary ever received by the museum, containing, as it does, almost everything in the way of guns, from a matchlock up to the latest firearms. One gun is twenty-three feet in length and was operated by five men, four holding it in position, while the fifth did the firing. Another measures eighteen feet in length and is hammerless. This gun was fired in the same way, three men holding it in place, one aiming, and a fifth striking the cap with a small hammer, attached to the stock, by a chain and hook.

-:—:-

Mrs. Roosevelt will attend St. John's Episcopal Church, while the President will remain faithful to the little German Reformed Church. St. John's is the traditionary church of the chief executive, all the early Presidents having attended there. There is a "President's pew" duly set aside, but it has not been occupied for many years. As there was no prospect of any distinguished occupants, the pew was leased temporarily to Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock. As soon as he learned Mrs. Roosevelt was a devoted Episcopalian he presented the pew to her, and for the first time in many a long year the historic President's pew in St. John's will have its regular delegation from the White House.

-:—:-

Formal announcement has been made at the White House that all official functions there would be postponed until the close of the present year. Beginning with the New Year's Day reception, President Roosevelt will meet the social obligations imposed upon the chief magistrate. Formal calls of delegations will not be received during the thirty days of mourning.

-:—:-

The Secretary of War has made an allotment of $100,000 for the purpose of preparing the military post at Washington Barracks for the use and occupation of the Army War College, the School of National Defense, and the Engineer School of Application. The War College and School of National Defense are entirely new institutions, and will be organized under plans prepared under the special supervision of Secretary Root, who considers such institutions as essential parts of a properly equipped military establishment under modern conditions.

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
J. J. Burke, Editor & Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

According to United States Consul Alfred A. Ursula, Belgium consumes American corn to the extent of three bushels per capita, the rest of Europe about one-half bushel per capita. The consumption in Belgium is due to the efforts of "Corn bread Murphy." Col. Murphy is still working for American corn although since J. Sterling Morton assumed the agricultural portfolio he has received no remuneration for his services.

The play to the gallary of the Ohio Democratic Committee in offering to conduct a "silent campaign out of respect to the late President," didn't go. Chairman Dick of the Republican Committee promptly replied that he considered the greatest tribute his party could pay to the memory of President McKinley was to push the fight for good and honest government.

Does it not seem as if, when Admiral Schley and his squadron were laying off Cienfuegos hoping and praying that Admiral Cevera was "bottled up" inside, some enterprising young officer might have been found to make a reconnoissance and learn what was really in the bottle?

Three times the grim specter of death has obtruded itself on the Schley Court of Inquiry. First it was President McKinley, then Judge Wilson, Schley's counsel, then the sister of the judge-advocate.

The best preventativeof anarchism is the revival of true Americanism—the respect for law, the righteousness of government and the preference of what is true over policies that are partial and false.

New York wants the national government to assume the care and keep of the statue of Liberty. By the way, New York seems seldom willing to pay the price of liberty.

Why sould Richard Croker care what kind of government the city of New York receives? It is not for resident purposes that he uses the first city of the United States.

Minister Wu presents a comical appearance dancing the two-step in oriental costume, but it has made him a great believer in the American brand of civilization.

A monument has been erected to the memory of the discoverer of Pike's Peak. What about a bust to the man who invented the "Pike's Peak or Bust" motto?

President Roosevelt don't want the White House enlarged. Probably the present cramped quarters remind him pleasantly of his western "shack."

And now they say that Boss Croker is trying to establish an aristocracy in Tammany Hall. We'll hear of "angel choirs" in Hades next.

The way in which Mr. Roosevelt keeps the politicians guessing is delightful, but they have no need of guessing when he talks.

Anti-anarchistic legislation will furnish a prolific subject for filling pages of the Congressional Record next session.

Tammany's new Shepard is likely to encounter considerable difficulty in separating the wolves from the sheep.

Mr. Carnegie has recuperated sufficiently he says, to be able to donate a few more millions on his return home,

With the arrival of all the big opera stars ten dollar notes begin to have "that gone feeling."

"The man with the hoe" is next on the trust program.

Stricken with Paralysis.

Henderson Grimett, of this place was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—GEO. R. MCDONALD Man., Logan county, W. Va. Several other remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch, Grayslake Pharmacy.

Pennsylvania Coal Interests.

The immensity of the Pennsylvania coal interests appears in the report for 1900 of the bureau of mines in that state. In that year 252,844 workers in and about the mines brought to the surface 130,535,680 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal. This average of 516 tons for each employe was higher than the yearly average in any European country where coal is mined.

Lake Villa Pharmacy

J. O. MAC LEAN
Prescription Druggist

Wall Paper,
Drugs,
Drug Sundries
Candies,
Cigars,
Ice Cream
Soda,
Choice
Perfumes.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

A. D. Buell visited at Burlington the last of the week.

Mr. Denman and family have moved into C. M. Read's house.

Charles Longabaugh, of Wheaton, spent Sunday here with his parents.

Miss Delia Wilbur has been visiting relatives at Wnukesha the past week.

Mrs. Merub Forvor returned home Friday from her visit to Evanston and Waukegan.

Those who can should attend the Sunday School Convention at Waukegan, Oct. 18 and 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Robinson left on Saturday for a visit to Nena and Antigo, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Kinney and mother, Mrs. Smith, moved last week into the house vacated by the Hintz family.

Mrs. Adams, of Deerfield, and Mrs Kimbark, of Chicago, visited Mrs. E. J. Higley the last of the week.

Christ. McGuire has sold his farm to C. Phelps, of Chicago, and will move his family to Libertyville where he intends building a residence.

Dr. and Mrs. Rickey visited their daughter at Lake Forest the last of the week. Their little grand daughter Delia Crippen, accompanied them home.

We are sorry to report Mrs. J. Read dangerously ill with pneumonia. Mrs. W. Hook and Mrs. Doolittle who have been quite sick for some time are on the gain.

J. F. Jones is now employed as night operator at the W. C. R. R. station. This is the first night office the Wisconsin Central has had here since the beginning of the road.

D. G. White, J. Morse C. Woolley, J. Baldwin and others took advantage of the cheap excursion to Buffalo on Tuesday where they will visit the exposition and other points of interest.

At the last meeting of the Church Aid Society several new members were added to the list. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. C. Washburn at Hainsville, next Wednesday p. m., Oct. 23rd. Visitors welcome.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Neville was the scene of a very pleasant event on Monday evening, Oct. 14th; the occasion was no less than the 10th anniversary of their marriage. A large gathering of invited friends and relatives were present. The evening was spent in games and different amusements. A fine lunch was served and a most enjoyable evening spent. Many useful tokens of remembrances were presented them. Mr. and Mrs. Neville have been residents of our village since its infancy and have gained many friends, who trust they may live many more years in prosperity.

W. S. Cleveland's Minstrel's.

Those who attend the excellent performances at W. S. Cleveland's new and handsome theatre on VanBuren Street, between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, witness only the highest order of refined minstrelsy and polite vaudeville.

These are presented by the leading high salaried artists in their respective roles in either profession.

The best people in this great city's population are patrons of the house exclusively and judging from the manner they have been crowding this pretty playhouse to overflowing at the fourteen performances given there each week (including Sundays) at 2:20 and 8:20 p. m. daily, since the opening, marks a distinct new era in Chicago's great entertainment problem.

Viewed from a financial standpoint, there never has been a greater success anywhere in the United States, which clearly demonstrates that if the goods would be delivered by all theatrical managers as is done by manager Cleveland some would not find it necessary to resort to the 10, 20 and 30-cent prices of admission, because his new enterprise must necessarily show them that the people of Chicago are willing to pay for the goods, no matter what they cost in reason.

"I have long suffered from indigestion," writes G. A. LeDeis, Cedar City, Mo. "Like others I tried many preparations but never found anything that did me good until I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. One bottle cured me. A friend who had suffered similarly I put on the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. He is gaining fast and will soon be able to work. Before he used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure indigestion had made him a total wreck. W. T. Hill

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mrs. Seebald is spending the week at Genoa Junction.

Mrs. Shearer spent the latter part of last week in Chicago.

Charles Brown has quit the tile factory and gone to Racine to work.

Mrs. Arthur Haile and Mrs. G. P. Willet were Kenosha visitors Saturday last.

Mrs. Bennett, of Benton, Ill., spent the latter part of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bishop.

Miss Bessie Whitcher, of Kenosha, spent a couple of days of last week with her cousin, Miss Edith Murdock.

The following persons attended the Evans-Gaines wedding Wednesday of last week from a distance: Rev. and Mrs. Potter, of Allen's Grove, Wis.; Mrs. Louise Hall, Mrs. Lizzie Boughton and Miss Katherine Evans, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Benton, Ill., Mrs. Frank DeDiemar and Miss Bessie Whitcher, of Kenosha; Misses Addie Barter and Annie Evans, of Pleast Prairie, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Haycock, and Miss Lucy Webb, of Antioch, and Mr. and Mrs. William Evans, of Trevor, Wis.

SOUTH BRISTOL.

(From Another Correspondent.)

John Rategan visited friends here Sunday.

Rev. C. Hausner was a Kenosha visitor Sunday.

Florence McGreal visited the Misses Haddican Sunday.

Frank Sage and niece were visiting at J. Coyne's the forepart of this week.

Mrs. Coon, of Wheaton, Ill., visited with friends in this vicinity the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Coyne and Miss Margaret Coyne visited relatives in Pleasant Prairie Sunday.

FOX LAKE.

A. Tweed visited Zion City Monday.

Miss Kate Gelden was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

George Olcott, of Antioch, was on our streets Sunday.

Messdames Joseph Rowling and Fred Hook have gone to Buffalo.

Mrs. Weber, of Dighton, and daughter, Mrs. Frank Galiger, visited Chicago friends the latter part of the week.

Mrs. R. Jones and daughter who have been visiting relatives in different parts of Lake county for some time have returned to their home at Sandwitch, Ill.

MILLBURN, ILL.

The Lake County Semi-Annual Christian Endeavor Convention will be held at Ivanhoe Saturday, Oct. 26, all day and evening Everybody should attend.

Lucy Spafford, Co. Sec'y.

Come one, come all, to the Millburn church Saturday evening, Oct. 19th to a musical treat given by twelve selected musicians, including three lady violinists from the Chicago orchestra, under the direction of Prof. C. A. Korten. This is a rare opportunity to see a first-class entertainment for 25 cents, children 15c.

A Typical South African Store.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sunbays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch; Grayslake Pharmacy.

Ohio's Iron Industry.

The beginning of the iron industry of Ohio dates from 1803, in which year, its first furnace, Hopewell, was commenced by Daniel Eaton, and in 1804 it was finished. The furnace stood on the west side of Yellow creek, about one and one-quarter miles from its junction with the Mahoning river, in the township of Poland, in Mahoning county.

AUCTION SALE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24,
at ten o'clock, a. m.

9 cows, 6 new milkers, 3 springers; 6 two-year-old heifers in calf, 2 yearling heifers, 3 two-year-old steers, 3 calves, brood mare, time 2:35, sixteen years old; chestnut driving mare 9 years old, bay driving mare 9 years old, a woman's horse, 50 good Ewes, 30 yearlings, 42 lambs, 14 full-blood Chester White pigs, 10 shoats, lumber wagon, truck wagon, top buggy, cart, swell body cutter, two-horse hay rake, stubble plow, 14-inch sod plow, Pulverizer, McCormick corn harvester, Champion self-rake reaper, corn planter, corn cultivator, hog rack, hay rack, circle saw complete, driving harness, work harness, hay fork harness, 3 hives of bees, saddle, about 5 tons wild hay, air-tight heater, hard coal heater, chunk heater, cook stove and other articles. Lunch served at noon.

Terms: one year at 5 per cent.

George Vogel, Auctioneer.
George Tillotson, Clerk.

Bad-Named Village.

On the western slope of the Berkshire hills is a small village which is literally painted red once in every ten or twelve years. Twenty-five years before the battle of Lexington Sylvanus Cunningham, a peddler of notions, passed through the settlement. His cart was upset and all his wares thrown out in the road. The villagers rushed to his aid, but when he took a hasty inventory of his stock he declared that much was missing, and furthermore denounced the place, and said it should thenceforth be known as "Pilfershire." And thus it was known until 1825, when the village fathers called a meeting to take steps toward throwing off the ignominious name. As a substitute some one mentioned "Red Rock." This was met by the objection that there were no red rocks in the vicinity. Whereupon a shrewd old man suggested that they could plant one. So a great rock by the roadside was given a coat of deep, rich red, and since that time "painting day," which occurs about every dozen years, has been one of the great celebrations in Red Rock's history. It was last painted in the summer of 1899, so that it is comparatively fresh, and the rock itself is not a particle more eternal than the satisfaction of the villagers.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Thrifty Beacons.

The horrors of the advertising mania are thus amusingly set forth by Mary Cholmondeley in the Monthly Review: I hear that the white cliffs of Albion are no longer to be left out in the cold as "spaces to let." Possibly before these lines find their way into print that landmark of English eyes and hearts will be transformed into a belt of advertisements which, I understand, will at night be writ in fire. In the next war which the arrogance of other nations forces upon us we can imagine as the hospital ships near our shore, how the sorely wounded soldier will say to the comrade who supports him: "I'm goin' fast, Bill. Is 'Lemco' in sight yet?" "No, old chap, it ain't." "Have we passed Labby's Lip Salve?" "Not yet." While on the bridge the burly captain peeps into the night and says: "Dash my starry topsails if we aren't out of our course." "No, sir," says the attendant boatswaian, "that's Keating's Cough Lozenges a-showin' up on our lee now."

Tot Causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brother's baby was taken with Croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snyder, of Crittenden, Ky., "it seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from Croup and Whooping Cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung troubles. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. T. Hill's.

A Snake in a Buffalo Horn.

At Goodland the other day one of the McClure boys brought in from the prairie a big buffalo horn that he had found in his play. "It looks like a good place for a snake," said a younger brother, when the family in the parlor were inspecting the horn. "Oh, I guess not," responded the first boy. But a moment later when he gave the horn a vigorous shake, out tumbled a rattlesnake big enough to have six rattles and a button.—Kansas City Journal.

Buffalo Pan-American Tickets

via the Nickel Plate Road $13.00 for the round trip, good 15 days; $16.00 for the round trip good 20 days. Three daily trains with vestibuled sleeping cars. Meals in dining cars ranging in price from 35 cents to $1.00. Address John Y. Calahan, Gen. Agent, 111 Adams st., Chicago

First American Brooms.

In 1700 were made the first brooms in this country from the broomcorn grown on American soil. The brooms were made in Philadelphia, and the event was spoken of at the time as an illustration of the development of the country.

Probably a Correct Diagnosis.

The new woman is in the medical profession to stay. The first of the class obtained her diploma in 1849. There are now 6,000 women graduates in medicine in this country.—San Francisco Chronicle.

AUTUMN GARMENTS

New Fall Dress Goods, Jackets, Furs, Skirts, Waists and other outer apparel in great variety. There is newness, beauty and fascination in the new things. There's grace and style and swing and dash all sparkling with Autumn freshness to suit every fancy, and the prices are full of economy for Women who want to save money and dress well.

DRESS GOODS—The warm line of Winter materials has superseded the airy shades of Summer. Each shelf holds some new novelty to gladden the hearts of our fair patrons. Large assortment of materials for Waists, Skirts and Suits in many styles and qualities from 10c per yd. to $1.75

JACKETS—Dressy-snappy-chic garments, exclusively unique styles not to be found elsewhere, long and short garments, prices from $8.50 to $24.

FURS—Style and Quality are the essentials to good furs. Our display of new Scarfs, Collarettes, Storm Collars, Boas and Muffs is large and comprehensive.

Largest stock of Merchandise ever displayed in Waukegan.

G. R. LYON & SONS.
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

Unintentional Liberty.

The following was told me the other day as a true story: During one of the hottest of the recent spells of hot weather a well-known baronet came across three workmen engaged on a job on his estate. One of them remarked, as workmen not infrequently do, on the dryness of the job. The heat had perhaps extended itself to the baronet's temper. At any rate, he turned away with the reply, "If you are thirsty, you know where the well is. You will find a pail there." Thinking over his remark a little later, it flashed across the baronet's mind that he had given orders for three bottles of champagne to be put into the pail and lowered into the well to cool for dinner. He hastened to the well and discovered—three empty bottles! What he said this time is not reported.—London Truth.

King Edward's Plans.

Owing to events preceding the coronation King Edward will spent most of the next year in the metropolis, only going to Windsor, it is expected, for the week ends and for Ascot race week. Therefore only just sufficient staff will be kept at the castle to attend on his highness at these periods. It is thought that the king will make most of his journeys to and from London by automobile. The horses in the royal stables have been reduced by about thirty and a number of stable helpers have been discharged.

Madame Calve's Singing.

Mme. Calve has made a great fortune by her singing, and now owns an extensive estate near her native town in the south of France. "I still work very hard," she said recently. "There is always something in my art that needs improvement, something that I can learn." It is this constant study that keeps Mme. Calve at the front. It is her belief that there is no perfection without hard work, and she has always conscientiously refused to sing any role in which she has not perfected herself.

An Unkissed Kiss.

Last week the first doctor's degree ever bestowed upon a lady in Bohemia was obtained by Fraulein Dr. Gabot at the Prague university. At the promotion of this young lady to the rank of doctor of philosophy it was found necessary by the senate to alter the form of admision at the conclusion of the address, which runs this: "Receive this kiss as a sign of close union and confidential friendship."—London Telegraph.

Stepped Into Live Coals.

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, V., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallible for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and Piles. Sold by W. T. Hill at 25 cents.

Mothers everywhere praise One Minute Cough Cure for the sufferings it has relieved and the lives of their little ones it has saved. Strikes at the root of the trouble and draws out the inflammation. The children's favorite Cough Cure. W.T. Hill.

$100 MONTHLY SALARY.

May be easily an energetic man or woman who will devote time to the work, representing the fraternal benifit order. Address W. H. Gribble, Aurora, Ill.

HOMER E. JAMISON, M. D.,
Millburn, Illinois.

Office Hours Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evenings. Telephone connection with Lake Villa and Wadsworth.

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ELECTRICITY OF ALL KINDS.
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MASTER and SLAVE

By... T. H. THORPE

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"Are the parties, plaintiff and defendant, present?" inquired the judge.

"The plaintiff is present by attorney," said Oakfell.

"And the defendant is present by attorney and in person," responded Pratjean with special emphasis on the words "in person" and a scornful glance at Oakfell, which was greeted by a whispered "Aye, yi yi!" from the left.

"That is sufficient. Read your pleadings, gentlemen," requested the judge.

Oakfell arose and read the petition of Leon. It was concise and perfectly plain, reciting merely that the plaintiff was born the slave of Fabian Queyrouze, deceased, and was inherited by the heirs of said Queyrouze; that for the period of ten years, with the knowledge of his masters, he was suffered to enjoy freedom within the state and thereby became a free man in virtue of the article 3510 of the civil code; that after the expiration of said prescriptive period the defendant, Constant Quillebert, by deceit obtained control of plaintiff's person and unlawfully deprived him of his liberty until the institution of this suit, falsely claiming to be his master. The petition concluded with the prayer that the plaintiff should be judicially declared and recognized a free man and released from the custody and dominion of the defendant.

Pratjean in his turn recited in a disjointed way the answer of Quillebert. It denied that the plaintiff had ever enjoyed freedom by the permission of any person entitled to his services and asserted that, having by his own admission been born a slave and never emancipated in the manner and form provided by the laws of the state prior to 1857, he was without right to sue and stand in judgment in the courts of the state, and hence the answer prayed that the plaintiff's demand be rejected.

It was apparent to all professional minds that Pratjean's plea was drawn far more artfully and skillfully than was Oakfell's petition and opposed difficulties of a technical kind which would scarcely have been anticipated to a demand so simple as Leon's.

At the conclusion of the reading Oakfell said:

"One of my witnesses is an old lady who has never been within a court of justice and shrinks from appearing in open court before an audience composed entirely of men. I ask the consent of the other side to have her testimony taken before your honor in chambers."

"I refuse consent," snapped Pratjean, braving the indignant glances directed upon him by the judge and every other respectable man in the courtroom. "My client has received no courtesies from the other side, and for him I insist"—

"You need proceed no further, sir; the request is withdrawn," said Oakfell. At his instance Jewett left the courtroom and, in a moment returned escorting Mrs. Wyley and her son Binker, on whose arm she leaned.

At first she seemed greatly agitated and dazed by the strange surroundings, but the assuring words of the judge, the presence of her brave and devoted son and her inborn Dutch good sense soon restored her equanimity. The narration she gave of the coming of Leon to her, his life under her keeping, his inveiglement by Quillebert and the latter's oral reply to the written inquiry concerning the boy's detention was so circumstantial, direct and evidently truthful that Pratjean shrewdly realized the peril of venturing upon his favorite mode of cross examination and dismissed her with but few questions fairly and politely put. He greatly regretted he had forced her to testify in open court.

Oakfell produced the records showing the settlement of the Queyrouze estate with the French heirs, and omitting any price for Leon from the proceeds of the sale of slaves, and the deed, joined in by Quillebert, for Olive and her three children, excepting Leon from the sale.

By Father Grhe and Valsin Mouillot he proved the admission of Quillebert, made at unsuspicious times, that Leon was not his slave.

On the part of Quillebert, Pratjean exhibited the inventory of the Queyrouze estate, in which the child Leon was appraised as an asset.

Jadot, Brilie and Titbout testified to Leon's admissions of Quillebert's ownership of him, as they had promised over the gumbo and rum at Dede's.

The distress of Leonidas Latiolais was so apparent that the pity of all feeling men went to him when he was summoned to the witness chair and made to state under oath that on the day of the memorable race between the mares of Judge Elgee and Quillebert Leon said he was the slave of Quillebert and begged him (Latiolais) to buy him. In an unhappy moment he had communicated to Quillebert the jockey's application to him, and that indefatigable casemaker had by dint of persistency, wine and accommodations of card debts argued from his memory the "if" prefixed to Leon's prayer.

Oakfell made no effort to replace it.

This closed the evidence, for Quillebert.

There was no more striking contrast in the entire proceeding than that between the arguments of the two advocates.

Oakfell's was calm, direct, unimpassioned and devoid of appeal to the emotions. He relied solely and simply upon a literal application of the article of the code which he thought rendered judgment in his client's favor unavoidable. From Mme. Noreau's cottage Estelle eagerly listened, catching only at times the sound of his voice, but never a distinguishable word.

Pratjean's dry, harsh voice vexed the ears of the assemblage within and rattled upon those without for an hour and a half. Laure heard every syllable, and often her pretty brown hands beat together in approval. He read copiously from French commentators upon the impossibility of courts entertaining the pleas of persons not sui juris. He quoted numerous decisions by the state supreme court declaring emancipation necessary to clothe one born in slavery with the quality of suitor and magnified into political significance the instant cause which, he said, the pestilent abolitionists throughout the north and their secret confederates in our midst were watching with unsleeping eyes, for it was the first of a series of mines they had laid for the destruction of southern society. He warned the judge against lending the aid of the law and courts of Louisiana to those enemies of the Union, those assassins of Caucasian civilization.

In these flights he hopped from place to place and threw his arms about in a maze of gesticulation which served his utterances as an obligato accompaniment supports a wild song of passion. Had he spoken no word his pantomimic art would have conveyed an intelligible address. Indeed it is said of his class in Louisiana that if deprived of the power of gesture their speech would not be understandable to one another. His voice at times broke into falsetto tones maddening to the sensitive ear, but his oratory was effective, and it was difficult for the sheriff to suppress the applause which repeatedly broke from the left and the spellbound groups in the yard.

Oakfell was unaffected by this display. His reply was practically a repetition of his opening speech, reiterating his dependence upon the plain meaning of the article of the code. He concluded by declaring him an enemy to the state who would describe an appeal to the courts of the land for freedom as a political menace to the commonwealth.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the speeches were concluded. The judge announced that he would give his decision at 5 and left the bench.

Oakfell, Father Grhe, Baldouino and Jewett induced their friends to remain in and about the court, while the highlanders hastened to the cabarets to give a noisy ovation to their Mirabeau. The frequent shouts of "Magnificent! Grand! Glorious!" which rose from those places evinced the happiness of Pratjean's admirers under the inspiration of unlimited absinth anisette.

At the appointed hour all resumed their places of vantage, and, while the tension under which enforced silence put them was painfully visible, there was about Pratjean, Quillebert and their supporters an unmistakable air of confidence that the victory was with them. Pratjean's grand effort had removed every lingering doubt from their minds.

First the sheriff came out of the judge's retiring room, left the building and in a moment or two returned. He tapped the courthouse bell three times and took position at the right of the judge's dais, facing the audience.

Judge Tailleur walked slowly to his seat. He looked inquiringly at the sheriff and, receiving an assuring bow, busied himself briefly in placing the papers in the suit upon the desk before him. From the benches every head was stretched forward, scooped hands were held behind strained ears, and suppressed excitement was depicted upon every face. Even those of strongest nerves and best schooled in self control could not wholly conceal the effect of the situation upon them. Jewett moved uneasily in his chair. Baldouino sat with arms folded upon his mighty chest and by straining them together and looking at the ceiling thought to produce an appearance of calmness he did not feel. Father Grhe took snuff inordinately, and Oakfell looked to the floor and for the first time almost regretted that he had inaugurated the litigation. Pratjean crossed and recrossed his feet and impatiently pressed his finger against the throbbing lips, and Quillebert's muddy eyes expressed satisfaction. The stillness was broken by a girlish voice at some distance exclaiming, "Hurrah for Quillebert—ha, ha, ha, ha!" the merry laugh, fresh and hearty, disclosing the personality of Laure Luneau. This produced a stir of relief, and immediately upon it the judge pronounced his decision.

He said:

"The prohibition of emancipation in the state does not apply to the acquisition of freedom by prescription, as provided by article 3510 of the civil code. This article is not repealed by the statute of 1857. They are not upon the same subject matter. The slave after the prescriptive time must be free, and he becomes subject to the laws relative to free persons of color, for if the master cannot claim him he is free.

"The intention of the heirs of Queyrouze to allow this plaintiff to enjoy his liberty is clearly established. This is sufficient, especially where the contest is with a mere usurper, with one who got possession of the plaintiff under the pretense of affection, of being his godfather and in order to enable him to see his mother. One who could thus act ought not to have the favorable consideration of a court of justice in his attempt to reduce to slavery one over whom he has no right but that of the strong over the weak. He got possession of him under false pretenses and should be allowed to derive no benefit from a possession obtained by treachery and from a control over the plaintiff exercised without permission from his master or heirs.

"In such a contest the technical rules of law ought to be construed with as much rigidity in favor of as against him whose only hope is in the protection the courts of the state can afford him.

"I am therefore of the opinion that the judgment must be in favor of the freedom of the plaintiff against the defendant, and it is so ordered, adjudged and decreed."

Those nearest Oakfell shook his hand warmly. Pratjean held a handkerchief over his lips, and his eyes could scarcely be seen. Quillebert all but foamed at the mouth and glared viciously, murderously, at his adversaries. During the delivery of the judgment 12 of the sheriff's deputies, whom every one knew to be heavily armed, though their weapons were not exposed, took positions in the crowded aisle. When the last words of the decree fell from the judge's lips, 300 men, maddened with excitement, leaped to their feet.

The judge arose and in a voice which arrested the movements of all said:

"My friends, I am not unaware of the extraordinary feeling that has been engendered by this suit. But there must be no violent manifestation. All must



Those nearest Oakfell shook his hand warmly.

submit to the law. I have had the sheriff to take sufficient measures for the preservation of the decorum of this court and the public peace. I admonish you to leave this place quietly and disperse to your respective homes speedily. Do not bring disgrace upon our parish and misery upon some of our citizens by an unseemly demonstration of approval or disapproval of what has just occurred. I am the friend of all of you, and as such I give this advice."

The words from the judge had the effect he wished. The courtroom emptied slowly and noiselessly. The sheriff had stepped near to Quillebert and Pratjean and said in a low tone:

"I know what I am talking about. Stay where you are until all the others are gone."

They heeded his warning.

As Oakfell was mounting his horse to ride away with Father Grhe a servant of Mme. Noreau ran to him and gave him this note:

God has befriended you and your cause. I am so proud and so grateful. ESTELLE LATIOLAIS.

CHAPTER XI.

"IN A GARDEN LAY A LUTE."

"So sweet a commendation as that you sent to me at the close of the trial, mademoiselle, had to be acknowledged in person. Those two short lines made me very happy, I assure you." Oakfell and Estelle were sitting on the veranda of the Latiolais mansion in the early evening of spring's first month. The twinkle of stars was upon the bosom of the full bayou, which was often rippled by the plunge of leaping fish. The odors of china blossom, rose and jasmine filled the air, and the whippoorwill's plaint softened the wildly joyous potpourri of a saltant mocking bird in the feathering top of a crooked kneed cypress.

"The sisters of the convent would have chided me for boldness in sending those lines to you," Estelle said, "but I could not restrain myself. And, Mr. Oakfell, I could not have survived your defeat. I am sure I could not. You must not judge me as severely as the sisters for my forwardness of speech."

"The sisters are assuredly good in intention and good in deed, but their seclusion unfits them to judge of the proper rules of life which have relation to the thoughts, desires and impulses of the great human family. The emotional struggle through which you have passed in consequence of this lawsuit the pious nuns could not understand and therefore, mademoiselle, could not appreciate. It follows that they would not be proper judges of the appropriateness of any speech or communication between you and me on the subject. As for me, the result would have been maimed without your expressions of satisfaction. They were the rewards for which I labored."

Estelle lowered her head and held silence lest attempted reply should betray her agitation and her adoration of this man. She felt sorely the loss of a mother's training, which so effectually habituates the creole girl to still the maidenly sentiments.

"My brother has not seemed to join in the general rejoicings of my friends," Oakfell remarked, to the great relief of the embarrassed girl. "But he is also somewhat of a recluse, a poet and dreamer, who loves to view men and their affairs from a height. Of late I have feared his health was impaired and have suggested to him to spend the coming summer in the mountains of Virginia. He does not take to the idea, however, and expresses a reluctance to going away from the plantation."

"I, too, have noticed his changed appearance and manner. Formerly he came often to our house; now I seldom see him, and then he appears almost unfriendly. Maybe he is in love, or maybe I have offended him," Estelle suggested.

"Not the latter, I am certain," said Oakfell, "and I do not think the former, but if such should be the case I wonder who can be the happy demoiselle?"

"I could not guess," replied Estelle, "but I do know one who ardently admires him."

"Who is she?"

"Laure Luneau. She was very jealous of the friendly visits M. Evariste formerly paid to me. Alas, she has no cause for jealousy now!"

"Do you regret it?" asked Oakfell, alarmed.

"Regret what?" Estelle looked up, surprised.

"That the Gascon gypsy girl has no cause for jealousy of you concerning Evariste."

"I regret that he visits me so seldom, but not the other." Estelle, with womanly instinct, perceived that the sting of jealousy had momentarily thrown Oakfell off his guard, and she rejoiced in this as the beginning of proof that he loved her. "But why do you call Laure a gypsy?" she queried.

"I should not have done so," Oakfell admitted, "but suppose the thought rose from her black and brown style of beauty and her connection with the uncanny fame of the doctress, to whose trade and its good will she doubtless will succeed as forced heir of her grandmother."

"Not Laure," laughed Estelle. "Religion sits too lightly on her. The doctress must be duly religious. You must not speak irreverently of the doctress, Mother Deshautelles, for she is kind to the poor and suffering and has given relief to those who could not buy it from the doctors."

"I speak irreverently of nothing that is honestly meant, however mistaken it be, and upon your avouching will respect the doctress in the future more than I have done in the past." Oakfell concluded he could not safely discuss the peculiar powers attributable to the old woman, but was loath just yet to abandon the granddaughter as a topic and added: "Laure was decidedly a campaigner against us in the suit. I wonder why she felt so interested."

"There is a strange sympathy between her and M. Quillebert, I have heard my grandfather say, and M. Quillebert has sure control over the persons whom he takes into friendship. I dread his influence over my poor grandfather and daily pray God to destroy it. He is a wicked man, whose smile is as dangerous as his frown."

"Should the supreme court sustain the judgment in Leon's case I have reason to believe Quillebert will quit this parish," Oakfell said, "and then your grandfather will be released from the hurtful intimacy."

"If the supreme court sustains the judgment!" Estelle exclaimed. "Can you doubt it, Mr. Oakfell?"

"There should be no doubt, yet the judges of the high tribunal are only men, subject to human passions, prejudices and imperfections of judgment. I have no absolute reliance upon any future event which depends upon the mental operations of men. Quillebert has taken an appeal and, I am informed, will retain a leading member of the city bar to prosecute it. However, the case cannot be heard until fall, and much may happen before that."

"Yes," said Estelle spiritedly, "you may be selected as a member of congress at Washington, as I have heard my grandfather say."

"It is true that some of my very partial friends talk in that vein, and I confess to you, mademoiselle, that I am not averse to the idea if the people deem me deserving of the honor and trust."

"Oh, do try, Mr. Oakfell! You will certainly succeed. You are in every way worthy. You will honor the people. You will make me so happy. Oh, what am I saying? Forgive my ignorance." And, sobbing her confusion, she ran into the house.

Oakfell rose and stepped toward her, but she was too fleet. He resumed his chair and meditated upon this incident, which assured him that he possessed Estelle's interest, possibly her love. His heart welled over with joy and thankfulness, and at one moment he resolved to declare himself that evening, but at the next determined to await the overcoming of troubles and passage through trials that confronted him not far off. If success were his, hers should be the trophies; if defeat—well, he would see.

Having dried her eyes, but not driven the red from her cheeks, Estelle returned, leading Odette by the hand, and said:

"She asks to be allowed to come and thank you, Mr. Oakfell, for your brave defense of her fiance."

"I require no thanks. I have already my reward, I hope, for what I did in Leon's case," said Oakfell, looking anxiously at Estelle, whose eyes turned quickly away.



"I did not mean to thank you, sir."

"I did not mean to thank you, sir. I would not know how," the girl cried, kneeling and taking his hand. "I only wanted to say that I pray for you morning, noon and night and will do so as long as I can repeat a prayer."

"This is very pleasing to my feelings, Odette, for I know it proceeds from a true and honest heart, but understand that every obligation to me can be discharged by your love and fidelity to your mistress."

"My mistress!" Odette exclaimed, springing to Estelle's side. "Love my mistress! I would gladly die for her 20 times a day. Love my mistress! Why, she is my religion. It may be wicked, but when I kneel and close my eyes and pray to the Mother of God it is only the sweet image of my mistress I see. There is but one angel on the earth, and that is my mistress."

"Hush, Odette, you silly girl," said Estelle. "Mr. Oakfell will think I teach you such nonsense."

"Indeed he will not, my mistress," Odette replied, "for he must see you just as I do, because he is not blind, and he is white and educated and smart."

Both laughed at this ratiocination and welcomed it as a diversion from what had threatened another embarrassing situation. Oakfell prepared to take his leave when Odette said:

"Mistress, may I ask Mr. Oakfell a question?"

"Certainly, Odette, unless Mr. Oakfell objects."

"I am sure I do not," he said.

"It is this," Odette's voice faltered—"can Leon come back now without danger?"

"Yes," Oakfell replied. "Quillebert's appeal does not suspend the judgment"—addressing Estelle—"and pending the appeal I do not believe he would dare to offer injury to Leon, who could live on my plantation until the suit is ended. Do you know where he is?" he inquired of Odette.

"I can get a word to him," she answered.

"Then let him come to my place, if you wish."

When Estelle gave her hand for good night, Oakfell said, "This much at least of reward you will not deny me," and, pressing his lips lightly upon it, rode away the very happiest man under the stars.

"Oh, Odette!" sighed Estelle, sinking into a chair.

"Ah, my happy mistress, he loves you! He loves you! And whose love could be like his?" said Odette, leaning over her.

"He did not say so," complained Estelle. "Bring my guitar."

While the affectionate slave sat at her feet Estelle plucked delicious chords from the instrument, and her voice rose clear and tender into the perfumed night, singing:

"In a garden lay a lute,
Where a careless hand had flung it.
One who saw it lying mute
Took it up and strung it."

The whippoorwill and the warbler in the cypress hushed to listen.

"Now tell me, great traveler that you are, all about the wonders of the grand city, for you know I have never been there."

"Oh, no," he replied. "I saw no wonders except miles of steaming streets and swarms of sweltering people."

"Nothing short of Paris for you, then?" said Laure.

"Well, I might compromise on Vienna or possibly Nice. But see, Laure, what I bring you." Evariste took from his pocket a small packet, opening which she discovered a dainty Russia leather and satin lined case, with golden initials "L. L." inlaid upon it and within it the watch given her by Quillebert, which Evariste had taken to be repaired in New Orleans. Lifting the watch, she discovered at the end of the chain a charm, a gold crescent studded with wine red rubies and sparkling diamonds.

She could not speak her delight at once, but looked in an ecstasy from the jewel to the young man and from him to the jewel—her face would then have been an artist's treasure—until words came to her, when she exclaimed:

"From you to me?"

"If you will accept," he said.

"I do accept," she cried, "and shall prize this crescent as the most precious of my possessions. But what will Estelle say?"

"What will Quillebert say?" returned Evariste, with some shade of irritation in his voice.

"Why?" asked Laure, startled.

"He gave you the watch and chain," he said.

"And she gave you the"— She checked herself and bit her lip in vexation.

"The what, Laure? Say it and let it go."

"Forgive me, my friend. Yes, let it go and with it any thought of those two persons who"—

"Let us not speak ill of the absent, but talk of other things. Be prepared for unwelcome news from the city later on. Quillebert will lose the suit."

"Why do you say that?"

"Because I heard the arguments in the supreme court and thought I observed their effect upon the judges and the assembled lawyers. The whole matter is exceedingly distasteful to me, as you know; still I could not well decline my brother's invitation to be present at the trial of the appeal. Zabourin made a learned and forcible effort for Quillebert, quoting authorities and drawing deductions which appeared absolutely unanswerable. But Horace, with an ease at which I marveled, met every proposition, and his irresistible logic picked it into shreds. He exposed the sophistries of Zabourin's contention and flung them aside. With childlike simplicity of language he made Leon's case so plain that every layman understood the principles on which it rested as thoroughly as did the most learned lawyer, and with the eloquence that comes of unaffected earnestness he held up the justice and equity supporting the decision of Judge Tailleur. He appeared to carry every man within hearing of his voice, and when he concluded it seemed that all doubts of the righteousness of his case had been demolished. His peroration was beautiful and pathetic without being theatrical—in fact, was what they call a prose poem. I was as much amazed as any of his hearers could have been. I cannot divine when and where he got all the wealth and variety of learning he displayed in that address."

Laure was interested, but not pleased, by Evariste's glowing account of his brother's brilliant and masterly oratory.

"Where is M. Horace?" she asked. "He came up on the boat with you?"

"No. Why?"

"Oh, nothing. I only supposed he had returned with you and stopped at Estelle's. That is what he will do when he does come back."

"Laure, why do you persist in such allusions. You surely know full well how they wound me."

"Of course I do. But it is not to wound you. No; it is to make you see who they are that care nothing for your happiness. That girl is as indifferent to you as the pearl whose beauty she vainly affects. She reaches for fortune; you have none. She aspires to American ladyship; you are a creole. Stay with your kind, my friend. It will pay you best in the long run."

This speech was a whip cut to Evariste's spirit, and words of chagrin and anger rose to his lips, yet he forced them back and, consummate actor that he was, gave no sign of his suffering.

"You have not told me where your

(TO BE CONTINUED)

CHAPTER XII.

THE LAW SUPREME.

September of the year 1860 was exceptionally hot and dry even for the climate of Louisiana. Navigation of the Mississippi's tributaries was impracticable. The baked alluvion crumbled into a depth of impalpable dust, which rose in clouds at the disturbance of a dog's trot. The stiff lands were of stony hardness. Creamy white lay the cotton fields on either side of the bayous to the green borders of the moss hung swamps, and the beds of the deep, yawning bayous themselves could almost be traversed dry shod.

It was afternoon at the close of the month when Evariste, attired in the latest of the city's modes, alighted from his buggy at Mother Deshautelles' gate. Though he had driven the long distance from Red River landing, on the Mississippi, where he disembarked from the steamboat on his return from a visit to New Orleans, he appeared neither travel stained nor heated. Rather he looked spotless and cool. Laure, in a gown of stuff which might have been woven of the spider's web and which clung lovingly to her perfect figure, welcomed him with a warmth of manner which would have proved fatal to any of her 20 Gasconoid admirers. Her beauty, though dark, was rich, dazzling and dangerous, and she knew it. She realized the power of a smile made up of glistening teeth and parted carmine lips. The glinting of deep brown eyes, the arch pose of a pretty head and the springing step of dainty feet were a poem of health and vitality of her own composition. But the narrow forehead and mouth spoke as much of will as of love.

She led Evariste to the shaded veranda and, serving him a draft of refreshing wine, said:

Biggest Stockyards in World.

The Chicago stockyards are the biggest in the world. They can hold 20,000 cattle daily, besides 20,000 sheep and 10,000 pigs. They contain twenty miles of streets and fifty miles of feeding troughs.



REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Advice and circular free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 16-30 Plymouth Pl. CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale by W. T. HILL.

The Doctor's Dilemma

By Hesba Stretton

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

"Hast thou brought a doctor with thee, my brother?" she asked.

"I have brought no doctor except thy brother, my sister," answered Monsieur Laurentie, "also a treasure which I found at the foot of the Calvary down yonder."

He had alighted whilst saying this, and the rest of the conversation was carried on in whispers. There was some one ill in the house, and our arrival was ill-timed, that was quite clear. Whoever the woman was that had come to the door, she did not advance to speak to me, but retreated as soon as the conversation was over.

"Pardon, madame," he said, approaching us, "but my sister is too much occupied with a sick person to do herself the honor of attending upon you."

He did not conduct us through the open door, but led us round the angle of the presbytery to a small out-house opening on to the court, and with no other entrance. It was a building lying between the porch and belfry of the church and his own dwelling place. But it looked comfortable and inviting. A fire had been hastily kindled on an open hearth, and a heap of wood lay beside it. Two beds were in this room; one with hangings over the head and a large tall cross at the foot board; the other a low, narrow pallet, lying along the foot of it. A crucifix hung upon the wall, and the wood work of the high window also formed a cross. It seemed a strange goal to reach after our day's wanderings.

Monsieur Laurentie put the lamp down on the table, and drew the logs of wood together on the hearth. He was an old man, as I then thought, over sixty. He looked round upon us with a benevolent smile.

"Madame," he said, "our hospitality is rude and simple, but you are very welcome guests. My sister is desolated that she must leave you to my cares. But if there be anything you have need of, tell me, I pray you."

"There is nothing, monsieur," I answered; "you are too good to us—too good."

"No, no, madame," he said, "be content. To-morrow I will send you to Granville under the charge of my good Jean. Sleep well, my children, and fear nothing. The good God will protect you."

Minima had thrown herself upon the low pallet bed. I took off her damp clothes, and laid her down comfortably to rest. It was not long before I also was sleeping soundly. Once or twice a vague impression forced itself upon me that Minima was talking a great deal in her dreams. It was the clang of the bell for matins which fully roused me at last, but it was a minute or two before I could make out where I was. Then Minima began to talk.

"How funny that is!" she said, "there the boys run, and I can't catch one of them. Father, Temple Secundus is pulling faces at me, and all the boys are laughing. Well! it doesn't matter, does it? Only we are so poor, Aunt Nelly and all. We're so poor—so poor—so poor!"

Her voice fell into a murmur too low for me to hear what she was saying, though she went on talking rapidly, and laughing and sobbing at times. I called to her, but she did not answer.

What could ail the child? I went to her, and took her hands in mine—burning little hands. I said, "Minima!" and she turned to me with a caressing gesture, raising her hot fingers to stroke my face.

"Yes, Aunt Nelly. How poor we are, you and I! I am so tired, and the prince never comes!"

There was hardly room for me in the narrow bed, but I managed to lie down beside her, and took her into my arms to soothe her. She rested there quietly enough; but her mind was wandering, and all her whispered chatter was about the boys, and the dominie, her father, and the happy days at home in the school in Epping Forest. As soon as it was light I dressed myself in haste, and opened my door to see if I could find any one to send to Monsieur Laurentie.

The first person I saw was himself, coming in my direction. I had not fairly looked at him before, for I had seen him only by twilight and firelight. His cassock was old and threadbare, and his hat brown. His hair fell in rather long locks below his hat, and was beautifully white. His face was healthy looking, like that of a man who lived much out of doors, and his clear, quick eyes shone with a kindly light. I ran impulsively to meet him, with outstretched hands, which he took into his own with a pleasant smile.

"Oh, come, monsieur," I cried; "make haste! She is ill, my poor Minima!"

The smile faded away from his face in an instant, and he did not utter a word. He followed me quickly to the side of the little bed, laid his hand softly on the child's forehead, and felt her pulse. He lifted up her head gently, and opening her mouth, looked at her tongue and throat. He shook his head as he turned to me with a grave and perplexed expression, and he spoke with a low, solemn accent.

"Madame," he said, "it is the fever!"

He left me, and I sank down on a chair, half stupefied by this new disaster. It would be necessary to stay where we were until Minima recovered; yet I had no means to pay these people for the trouble we should give them, and the expense we should be to them. I had not time to decide upon any course, however, before he returned and brought with him his sister.

Mademoiselle Therese was a tall, plain, elderly woman, but with the same pleasant expression of open friendliness as that of her brother. She went through precisely the same examination of Minima as he had done.

"The fever!" she ejaculated, in much the same tone as his. They looked significantly at each other, and then held a hurried consultation together outside the door, after which the cure returned alone.

"Madame," he said, "this child is not your own, as I supposed last night. My sister says you are too young to be her mother. Is she your sister?"

"No, monsieur," I answered.

"I called you madame because you were traveling alone," he continued, smiling; "French demoiselles never travel alone. You are mademoiselle, no doubt?"

"No, monsieur," I said frankly, "I am married."

"Where, then, is your husband?" he inquired.

"He is in London," I answered. "Monsieur, it is difficult for me to explain it; I cannot speak your language well enough. I think in English, and I cannot find the right French words. I am very unhappy, but I am not wicked."

"Good," he said, smiling again, "very good, my child; I believe you. You will learn my language quickly; then you shall tell me all, if you remain with us. But you said the mignonne is not your sister."

"No, she is not my relative at all," I replied; "we were both in a school at Noireau, the school of Monsieur Emile Perrier. Perhaps you know it, monsieur?"

"Certainly, madame," he said.

"He has failed, and run away," I continued; "all the pupils are dispersed. Minima and I were returning through Granville."

"I understand, madame," he responded, "but it is villainous, this affair! Listen, my child. I have much to say to you. Do I speak gently and slowly enough for you?"

"Yes," I answered, "I understand you perfectly."

"We have had the fever in Ville-en-bois for some weeks," he went on; "it is now bad, very bad. Yesterday I went to Noireau to seek a doctor, but I could only hear of one, who is in Paris at present, and cannot come immediately. At present we have made my house into a hospital for the sick. My people bring their sick to me, and we do our best, and put our trust in God. But this little house has been kept free from all infection, and you would be safe here for one night, so I hoped. The mignonne must have caught the fever some days ago. Now I must carry her into my little hospital. But you, madame, what am I to do with you? Do you wish to go on to Granville, and leave the mignonne with me? We will take care of her as a little angel of God. What shall I do with you, my child?"

"Monsieur," I exclaimed, eagerly, "take me into your hospital, too. Let me take care of Minima and your other sick people. I am very strong, and in good health; I am never ill—never, never. I will do all you say to me. Let me stay, dear monsieur."

"But your husband, your friends——" he said.

"I have no friends," I interrupted, "and my husband does not love me. If I have the fever and die—good! very good! I am not wicked; I am a Christian, I hope. Only let me stay with Minima, and do all I can in the hospital."

"Be content, my child," he said, "you shall stay with us."

I felt a sudden sense of contentment, for here was work for me to do, as well as a refuge. Neither should I be compelled to leave Minima. I wrapped her up warmly in the blankets, and Monsieur Laurentie lifted her carefully and tenderly from the low bed. He told me to accompany him, and we crossed the court and entered the house by the door I had seen the night before. A staircase led up to a long, low room, which had been turned into a hastily fitted-up fever ward for women and children. There were already nine beds in it, of different sizes, brought with the patients who now occupied them. But one of these was empty. In this home-like ward I took up my work as nurse.

"Madame," said Monsieur Laurentie, one morning, the eighth that I had been in the fever-smitten village, "you did not take a promenade yesterday."

"Not yesterday, monsieur."

"Nor the day before yesterday?" he continued.

"No, monsieur," I answered; "I dare not leave Minima. I fear she is going to die."

Monsieur Laurentie raised me gently from my low chair, and seated himself upon it, with a smile as he looked up at me.

"Madame," he said, "I promise not to quit the chamber till you return. My sister has a little commission for you to do. Confide the mignonne to me, and make your promenade in peace. It is necessary, madame; you must obey me."

The commission for mademoiselle was to carry some food and medicine to a cottage lower down the valley; and Jean's eldest son, Pierre, was appointed to be my guide. Both the cure and his sister gave me a strict charge as to what we were to do; neither of us was upon any account to go near or enter the dwelling; but after the basket was deposited upon a flat stone, which Pierre was to point out to me, he was to ring a small hand-bell which he carried with him for that purpose. Then we were to turn our backs and begin our retreat, before any person came out of the infected house.

I set out with Pierre, a solemn looking boy of about twelve years of age. We passed down the village street, with its closely packed houses forming a very nest for fever, until we reached the road by which I had first entered Ville-en-bois.

Above the tops of the trees appeared a tall chimney, and a sudden turn in the by-road we had taken brought us full in sight of a small cotton mill, built on the banks of the noisy stream. A more mournfully dilapidated place I had never seen.

In the yard adjoining this deserted factory stood a miserable cottage with a mildewed thatched roof. The place bore the aspect of a pest house. Pierre led me to a large flat stone, and I laid down my basket upon it. Then he rang his hand-bell noisily, and the next instant was scampering back along the road.

But I could not run away. The desolate plague-stricken place had a dismal fascination for me. I wondered what manner of persons could dwell in it; and as I lingered I saw the low door opened, and a thin, spectral figure standing in the gloom within, but delaying to cross the moldering doorsill as long as I remained in sight. In another minute Pierre had rushed back for me, and dragged me away with all his boyish strength and energy.

"Madame," he said, in angry remonstrance, "you are disobeying Monsieur le Cure."

"But who lives there?" I asked.

"They are very wicked people," he answered emphatically; "no one goes near them, except Monsieur le Cure. They became wicked before my time, and Monsieur le Cure has forbidden us to speak of them with rancour, so we do not speak of them at all."

Who were these pariahs, whose name even was banished from every tongue?

A few days after this, the whole community was thrown into a tumult by the news that their cure was about to undertake the perils of a voyage to England, and would be absent a whole fortnight. He said it was to obtain some information as to the English system of drainage in agricultural districts, which might make their own valley more healthy and less liable to fever. But it struck me that he was about to make some inquiries concerning my husband, and perhaps about Minima, whose desolate position had touched him deeply. I ventured to tell him what danger might arise to me if any clue to my hiding place fell into Richard Foster's hands.

The afternoon of that day was unusually sultry and oppressive. The blue of the sky was almost livid. I was weary with a long walk in the morning, and after our mid-day meal I stole away from mademoiselle and Minima and betook myself to the cool shelter of the church.

I sat down upon a bench just within the door. There was a faint scent yet of the incense which had been burned at the mass celebrated before the cure's departure. I leaned my head against the wall and closed my eyes, with a pleasant sense of sleep coming softly towards me, when suddenly a hand was laid upon my arm, with a firm, silent grip.

(To be continued.)

Nice Turkish Customs.

It is said by a correspondent of the London Telegraph that the habits of the Turkish ladies in Constantinople are wonderfully fastidious. When they wash their hands at a tap from which water runs into a marble basin, they let the water run till a servant shuts it off, as to do this themselves would make them unclean. They cannot open or shut a door, as the handle would be unclean.

One of these fastidious ladies was talking to a small niece the other day, who had just received a present of a doll from Paris. By and by the child laid the doll on the lady's lap. She was horrified, and ordered the child to take it away.

As the little girl would not move it, and no servant was near, and the lady would be defiled by touching a doll that had been brought from abroad, the only thing she could think of was to jump up and let the doll fall. It broke in pieces.

The same lady will not open a letter coming by post, but a servant opens and holds it near for her to read. If her handkerchief falls to the ground it is immediately destroyed or given away, so that she may not again use it. Among the men this curious state of things does not exist.

Pope on Woman's Clothes.

The Pope has recently manifested a preference in regard to ladies' apparel over and above the strict regulation in regard to ladies who are received by the holy father at the Vatican. A niece of the Pope was about to be married, and her distinguished relative took so great an interest in her trousseau as to stipulate that the young lady should only have white, blue or black gowns, adding that these were the three colors most becoming to young girls. "Gray and brown," remarked his Holiness, 'are only suitable for old women, and I do not like any other colors."

Possibly the Pope prescribed white because it is the symbol of purity, blue because it is the color dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and black because it is the time-honored hue of dress for outdoor wear for Spain and Italy.—London Pall Mall Gazette.

Improved Methods in Surgery.

It was in Boston that the first administration of ether for anaesthetizing the patient under the surgeon's knife, and a Boston physician, Dr. W. B. Hidden, has perfected an appliance with which the surgeon operating secures the full effects of ether and chloroform without any waste, while the insensible subject breathes in the same amount of pure air with each inspiration as though not using the anaesthetic. The blood is thus kept oxidized, and the patient is left in the best possible condition for reaction and recovery.

The Speed of the Blood.

It has been calculated that, assuming the human heart to beat sixty-nine times a minute at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of 207 yards in a minute, or seven miles a day, and 61,320 miles a year. If a man 84 years of age could have one single corpuscle floating in his blood all his life it would have traveled in that time over 5,150,000 miles.

Equal to the Occasion.

Liveried Menial—"Me lud, the carriage waits without."

His Lordship—Without what?

"Without horses, me lud; 'tis an automobile."—Tit-Bits.

Historic British Regiments.

The names of no fewer than 105 battles are emblazoned on the banners of the various regiments which form the British army.

Fish of the Nile.

The Nile is noted for the variety of its fish. An expedition sent by the British Museum brought home 2,200 specimens.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. In nearly all lines trade maintains an even volume. That the industrial situation is being viewed in an unfavorable light is not due to the state of business itself in the several industries, but to the weakness in a number of the large corporations, growing out of their heavy burden of over-capitalization and sometimes inefficient management as well. Conditions are good in manufacturing lines. The steel trade is active and prosperous and orders must be placed in advance to assure prompt delivery. Domestic consumption is so large that the competitive foreign business can be neglected.

Activity and a show of strength were displayed in the stock market for the first time in a long while on the revival of reports of a further extension of railway unification in the Northwest. Evidently the various interests in that part of the country wish to settle the differences that cropped out in the Northern Pacific contest. A comprehensive plan to unite the Vanderbilt properties in the East awaits action by the head of that family. The schemes of changes in the railway world have been revived suddenly and when they were unexpected. This may be because in all probability Congress will agitate, if it does not take action on, the subject of control of "trusts," at its coming session. Discussion on this topic would affect trust stocks adversely and through them all other stocks indirectly. Money is hardly as firm, although it is likely to be in good demand for several months, and banks do not make concessions readily. A smaller reserve is held by the Bank of England, but its minimum discount rate is not changed from 3 per cent. The prospect of shipments of gold to this country from Germany is spoken of there as a danger. America will sell large quantities of grain to Germany, where the crops are poor.

Chicago. Railroad earnings were not uniformly good. Several western railroads in their latest returns failed to show so large increases as has been the rule lately. This is one of the first apparent effects of the shortage in the corn crop. Bank clearings are gaining generally. The week's record throughout the country amounted to $2,101,347,911, as compared with $1,600,941,217 for the corresponding week of last year. Business in Chicago, as indicated by clearings, is considerably larger than in 1900. The purchase of homes in and about Chicago by workingmen continues a feature of the real estate market. United States Steel interests are back of a consolidation of soft coal companies in the Virginia district. The anthracite situation is held well in hand by the strong combination now in control. The largest company now owns about 63 per cent of the unmined anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, and advances in price are maintained firmly. The sugar trust is at war with the beet sugar refiners. Cotton prices were higher on the poor reports of the condition of the crop.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP LARGE

Exceeds that of Either of Two Preceding Years.

The Department of Agriculture announces that the three most important estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1901 so far made agree that the crop is larger than that of either of the two preceding years. The estimates follow: Hungarian ministry of agriculture, 2,671,360,000 bushels of sixty pounds; Beerbohm's Corn List of London, 2,711,000,000 bushels of sixty pounds, and Bulletin des Halles of Paris, 2,790,310,000 Winchester bushels. Our department withholds its opinion as to the degree in which the world's crop has been approximated in any of these estimates until a considerably larger number of official returns is available.

The official Hungarian estimate says the crop exceeds last year's by 209,881,000 bushels of sixty pounds, or by 212,430,000 Winchester bushels. According to Beerbohm the excess over last year's crop is 200,200,000 bushels of sixty pounds, and according to the Bulletin des Halles the excess is 130,777,000 Winchester bushels. The principal increase is credited to the United States, Canada and India, though various other countries are credited with larger crops than they had in 1900.

TREASURY BREAKS RECORDS.

Sum of Available Cash Unequaled in World's History.

Nearly $1,250,000,000 is the enormous sum of money which the United States treasury has now in its possession. This is an aggregate of wealth never before equaled in the history of this or any other country. The exact total of the amount held by the treasury is $1,190,225,224. Of this sum $706,547,080 is held as a trust fund for the redemption of outstanding notes and certificates; the gold coin and bullion amounting to $150,000,000, constitutes the regular reserve fund; there is gold coin and bullion in the general fund to the amount of $73,390,270, or a total of $145,540,038, representing all sorts of available notes and coin and $110,143,772 in national bank depositories.

Included in the great governmental wealth is $534,000,000 in gold and $493,000,000 in silver, a part of each being bullion and the remainder coin. The subsidiary silver coin held by the treasury amounts to $8,785,875. Fractional currency and minor coin aggregates more than $482,000.

It is computed by treasury officials that at the end of this fiscal year, June 30 next, the government will have $70,000,000 left clear, after paying all running debts.

The Australian House of Representatives has adopted a clause of the immigration bill prohibiting the entry into the commonwealth of anyone under contract to do manual labor.

At Tunnelton, W. Va., F. L. Welcher, alleged anarchist, was given twenty-four hours to leave town, but twenty minutes was sufficient.

BULLER ADMITS CHARGES.

Tacitly Says He Counseled Surrender of Ladysmith.

Sir Redvers Buller, who gained prominence in the early part of the Transvaal war because he was so repeatedly defeated by the Boers, has been stung by press critics into a tacit acknowledgment that after his defeat at Colenso, on Dec. 15, 1899, he hellographed a message advising Sir George Stewart White to surrender Ladysmith, with its garrison of 12,000 British soldiers. The admission has created an extraordinary sensation throughout England, and Gen. Buller is denounced severely.

Gen. Buller has been goaded by the press for his repeated failures in the early part of the war, and his critics have been especially active since his recent appointment to command an army corps. In a speech Gen. Buller denounced his critics and asserted that nobody junior to him in rank was better fitted to command an army corps.

Gen. Buller's speech has made a tremendous stir. The newspapers are divided in their opinions of it. Several papers declare that his explanation that



GENERAL BULLER.

he hellographed to Gen. White suggesting that it might be necessary for him to surrender and advising what to do in such a case was actually instruction to surrender, and they condemn him accordingly.

The people of England have generally stuck to Gen. Buller throughout, and his and his wife's social influence has been most powerful and has even reached the court, says a London correspondent. It had been decided that he would be elevated to the peerage on the next honor list. The Standard attacks him severely and tells him that the best thing he can do now is to resign his command of the First army corps. The Daily Mail, which considers that the speech would have been more in place on the boards of a theater, points out that the message to Ladysmith is exactly paralleled by Sir H. Parker's famous order to Admiral Nelson at Copenhagen to break off the battle and retire in order—a request which posterity has unsparingly condemned.

Stung by the public outcry against the unsatisfactory conditions in South Africa, the government, for the first time since the war, has assumed the defensive, with Mr. Brodrick, the secretary of war, as its spokesman. In so doing he showed that in her efforts to conquer the Boers Great Britain now has under arms the enormous total of more than 300,000 men. Mr. Brodrick insists that the government has kept its promise to Lord Kitchener that he should have a free hand in his command. He adds that he has not only been given all the men asked for, but more.

NEW AMEER BRITAIN'S FRIEND.

Assures Curzon He Will Follow in His Father's Footsteps.

Habib Ullah Khan, the new Ameer of Afghanistan, has officially informed Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, that he will follow in his father's footsteps, hoping that the friendship existing between the Afghan and British governments will continue to increase.



HABIB ULLAH.

"According to official intelligence from the Ameer of Bokhara," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg, "the brothers of Habib left Cabul secretly with their partisans the moment their father died, and therefore cannot be said to have acquiesced in the accession of their brother. Habib Ullah, indignant at their flight, has taken measures to defend the capital and sent strong detachments to prevent their return, or to endeavor to capture them as rebels."

The future of Afghanistan may be said to depend almost entirely upon this new ruler's personality. His legal title to the throne could not be better than it is, but, as the late Ameer declared in explaining his own course, "One must be a lion if one would govern wolves." No title is good in Afghanistan without the qualities of strength and skill in the claimant.

J. L. Caldwell, Huntington, W. Va., wants to be Senator, so he has just purchased 5,000 acres of land and will build a new town on the Guyandotte river.

CAREER OF JUDGE JEREMIAH M. WILSON.



Judge Wilson.

Few lawyers in the United States have figured in a larger number of famous cases than Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, who died in Washington while acting as leading counsel for Rear Admiral Schley. He was generally acknowledged to be the foremost of all the bright intellects at the Washington bar, and his appearance before the United States Supreme Court never failed to be the signal for the closest attention by the justices, who had a high regard for his clarity of mind and rare powers of analysis. Judge Wilson earned his judicial title forty years ago, when he served with distinction on the Common Pleas and Circuit Court benches in Indiana. He also served an Indiana district as Representative in Congress during the terms of 1871 and 1873, after which he went into a law partnership with Congressman Shellabarger, and took part in many famous cases, both civil and criminal. He was attorney for the Union Pacific Railway for many years, and for the Mormon Church. He acted as counsel in the Star Route trials, the Holt will case, the Breckinridge-Pollard breach of promise case, the trial of Captain Howgate, the court-martial proceedings against Gen. Swaim, the Oberlin Carter case, the Venezuela, Alabama, French spoliation, and many other noted cases. In his death to country has lost one of its best legal minds.

WANTED TO EXECUTE CZOLGOSZ

Capt. Christian Rath Desired That Gruesome Work.

There is a man in Jackson, Mich., who desired to be the official executioner of Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley. He is Captain Christian Rath and he puts forth as his claim to this distinction the fact that it was he who officiated at the death of the conspirators who were condemned for the murder of President Lincoln. It was Capt. Rath who supervised the execution of Mrs. Surratt, Paine, Herrold and Atzeroth, the persons who were found to be guilty, with John Wilkes Booth, in the plot to take the life of the great liberator. The captain is an old soldier of the Union. At the time of the trial of the conspirators he was provost marshal of the Washington prison. He assisted in the erection of the scaffold on which the assassins died. He placed the ropes about their necks and in other ways facilitated the work of execution of the law's mandate.



CAPT. RATH.

Sparks from the Wires.

Teamsters' strike in San Francisco has been settled by Gov. Gage.

Amalgamated Association paid out $100,000 in strike benefits.

Name of West Division High School, Chicago, has been changed to William McKinley school.

Italy wants to lend England 25,000 troops for South African service for cost of keeping them, so 'tis said in Birmingham.

Actress Maude Roosevelt, cousin of the President, says before she would wear tights to please an audience she would quit the stage.

"Nit," said Gov. Odell of New York, when he was asked by a couple of cranks to commute Czolgosz's sentence to life imprisonment.

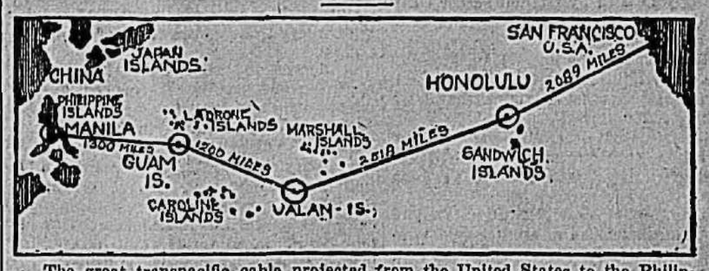
Just because natives of St. Mathias island killed and ate Prof. Menke and eight black laborers a German cruiser called and executed fifty-six natives.

State Controller Erastus C. Knight was nominated for Mayor of Buffalo by the Republican city convention. The Democratic city convention nominated Herbert P. Bissell for Mayor.

The injunction against the use of free text books in the public schools has been dismissed at Cleveland, Judge Shiras ruling that the petition was ill grounded and without sufficient backing to lead the court to continue the temporary restraining order.

The palmetto trees of Jacksonville, Fla., stood the conflagration better than any other kind. While nearly all other trees in the wide sweep of the fire perished from the heat, the palmettos are putting out green shoots, showing that they have life and vigor left.

ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED TRANSPACIFIC CABLE.



The great transpacific cable projected from the United States to the Philippines will be one of the most important links of communication between the civilized nations of the earth. The plans under consideration contemplate connection with Manila by the shortest possible route, and an examination of the above map will clearly disclose this method. San Francisco is from Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, a distance of 2,089 miles. From Honolulu to Ualan Island is 2,518 miles; from Ualan Island to Guam Island is a distance of 1,200 miles, and from Guam to Manila a distance of 1,300 miles for a cable, but about 1,360 miles for a steamer. By using the Island of Ualan, or Strong's Island, the cable will get a break in the great distance which it would otherwise have to traverse. The proposed cable will give every day information of just what is going on in the new American colonies of the far East.



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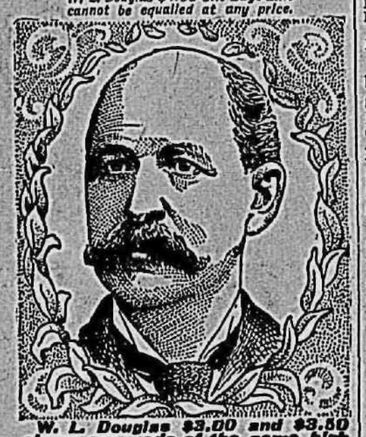
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CORN CONDITION LOW.

SOME IMPROVEMENT SHOWN, BUT AVERAGE IS BAD.

October Report Says Figures Are Lowest Ever Recorded by Agriculture Department—Oats Also Show Damage.

The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on Oct. 1 to have been 52.1, as compared with 51.7 last month, 78.2 on Oct. 1, 1900, 82.7 at the corresponding date in 1899, and is the lowest October on record. The yield of oats was 25.1 bushels per acre, against 29.6 bushels last year. The yield of rye is 15.1 bushels, and barley 24.7 bushels. The corn crop is estimated at 1,250,000,000 bushels, or 8,000,000 bushels more than a month ago. The surplus States have 682,580,000 bushels, or 46,000,000 bushels more than a month ago, as the improvement is mainly in the largest corn States, but is 703,000,000 bushels less than last year. The crop of the surplus States is shown in the annexed table. Iowa gained 12,554,000 bushels during September, and is 27,000,000 bushels less than the Iowa State crop bureau estimates. Illinois gained 12,381,000 bushels, Nebraska 6,410,000 bushels, Missouri 4,428,000 bushels, and Kansas 4,806,000 bushels. Losses in the South about offset gains elsewhere.

	Oct. 1, 1901.	Sept. 1, 1901.	Oct. 1, 1900.
Ohio	63,045,000	59,892,000	107,000,000
Indiana..	72,008,000	69,032,000	153,000,000
Illinois ..	139,833,000	127,452,000	264,000,000
Iowa	188,325,000	175,771,000	309,000,000
Missouri.	63,250,000	58,822,000	181,000,000
Neb.	103,367,000	96,957,000	210,000,000
Kansas..	52,071,000	47,265,000	164,000,000
Totals ..	682,580,000	636,091,000	1,385,000,000

The oat crop is estimated at 660,000,000 bushels, or 63,000,000 bushels more than a month ago and compares with 809,000,000 bushels last year.

The department will issue no further report on wheat pending the receipt of the annual returns of individual producers and the final reports of the department's special agents.

Yield of Oats, Rye and Barley.

The yield of oats is the lowest in forty years, but of rye and barley is up to the average. The annexed table gives the yields for three years and the quality:

	1901.	1900.	1890.	Ten years.
Oats, bu.	25.1	29.6	30.7	27.2
Oats, quality	83.7	89.2	89.5	...
Rye, bu.	15.1	15.1	14.4	14.3
Rye, quality	89.4	92.0	90.0	...
Barley, bu.	24.7	20.4	27.0	23.4
Barley, quality	89.2	82.1	88.4	...
Buckwheat, condition	90.5	72.8	70.2	80.5
Potatoes	54.0	74.4	81.7	75.4

In the condition of tobacco there has been an improvement of 3 points in Virginia and Tennessee, 5 in Maryland, 8 in Kentucky, 10 in Ohio and 13 in Missouri. There has been a decline of 1 point in North Carolina, and the average condition remains about the same as on Sept. 1 in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The average condition of potatoes on Oct. 1 was 54, as compared with 52,2 last month, 74.4 on Oct. 1, 1900, 81.7 on the corresponding date in 1899, and 75.4 the mean of the October averages of the last ten years.

As to the condition of apples, Indiana reports 2, Virginia 7, North Carolina 4, and Kansas 18 points above, and New York 37, Ohio 11, Pennsylvania 30, Michigan 23, Missouri 1, Illinois 27, Tennessee 2, Maine 11 and Iowa 32 points below, the means of their October averages for the last six years. The estimated average yield of hops, in pounds per acre, is 1,390 in Washington, 1,351 in California, 718 in Oregon and 576 in New York.

NEWS FROM OUR COLONIES.

An interesting report has been received at the State Department in Washington from Consul J. C. McCook describing conditions in Dawson. "The condition is improving rapidly," he says. "Modern dwellings and warehouses are going up, a new court house is about completed, and work has been started on the new administration buildings and a residence for the Governor. Notwithstanding the long, cold winter there was a continual flow of pure water from a well sunk on the bank of the Klondike river. The water is pumped direct into the mains from the well, under such pressure that the pipes are kept open. Taps are located on the sidewalks all over the city. Ice costs only 2 cents a pound, or $40 a ton, the lowest price this luxury has been in any summer yet. Rents are not lower, but in the near future they will probably be reduced. The gold output will, it is said, fall short of the estimate made earlier in the year, one reason being the long winter. I think $20,000,000 a fair estimate for this year's product."

-:-:-

Uncle Sam is in possession of a telephone system in Porto Rico which came to him as a legacy from the Spanish government. Gen. Greely, the chief signal officer, who superintended the reconstruction of these lines, favors a continuance of the policy pursued by the Spanish government. If his plan is adopted the United States will not only own a valuable telegraph plant, but a telephone system which will cover almost the entire island.

-:-:-

Buddhism seems to be growing among the American and European residents in Hawaii. It appeals to many whose Christianity is skin deep. It is curious that a community which used to pride itself upon its strictly orthodox Christianity should fall so easy a prey to oriental transcendentalism. The tenets of the Buddhists are beautiful, but Buddhism has never proved itself a true regenerating power.

-:-:-

The division of insular affairs, War Department, has received a copy of the annual report of Prof. Fred W. Atkinson, the general superintendent of public instruction for the Philippines, which covers the time from the enactment of the Philippine school law to the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1901. In speaking of the general conditions Prof. Atkinson said that the great present need is that of adequate and suitable school buildings.

Old papers for sale at this office.

SCHLEY IS RETIRED.

Naval Officer Reaches Age Limit and Is Succeeded by Wildes.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley is now on the navy retired list. Captain Frank Wildes, who commanded the Boston at Manila Bay, was promoted shortly after Admiral Schley's retirement to fill the vacancy.

Winfield Scott Schley's connection with the United States navy covered a period of over forty years. He spent eighteen years, a period much longer than the average, at sea, and twenty-five years on shore duty. He has sailed on all the seas and has fought on more of them than perhaps any other officer in the navy.

In 1856, at the age of 17, he entered the Naval Academy from Maryland. Immediately after his graduation he was attached, as a midshipman, to the frigate Niagara, which conveyed home the first Japanese embassy sent to the civilized world.

The Civil War had begun when, in April, 1861, the Niagara returned. Schley swore allegiance to the Union. His first war service was as commander of a big prize steamer, which he navigated from Charleston to Philadelphia. He was placed in command of the Potomac and distinguished himself by assisting, under heavy fire, in the recovery of a disabled Union warship drifting helplessly near the shore in Mobile Bay.

As commander of the cruiser Baltimore he was chosen to convey the body of John Ericsson to Sweden. He sailed then to Valparaiso, where two of the Baltimore's crew were killed and fifteen wounded by a Chilian mob. Reparation was afterward exacted by this government. When war with Spain was declared, he was made commander-in-chief of the flying squadron.

Schley's retirement, it is said, will have no effect upon the investigation now in progress.

DEATH OF THE AMEER.

Habibullah Khan Is Now Potentate in Afghanistan.

The report of the death of Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, has been confirmed and Europe will have an opportunity to see a test of the theory that it was the Ameer's life which stood in the way of a clash between Russia and Great Britain. The Ameer's eldest son, Habibullah Khan, has been officially proclaimed Ameer and the accession has been accepted by his brothers and the sirdars. Before his death the old Ameer warned the Afghans against the Russians.

Habib Khan is an unknown quantity outside his own country. It is possible that he has been trained to follow in his father's footsteps and will endeavor to imitate that wily oriental's policy of keeping on good terms with both Briton and Slav. It is not his possible attitude toward foreign governments, however, which has been a cause of apprehension. The fear has been that he would be unable to hold in check the motley hordes of semi-organized Ghilzais, Duranis, Aimaks and Tajiks who roam over Afghanistan in more or less subservience to a somewhat patriarchal government. An outbreak of disorders in the country, with a consequent menace to Russian or British interests, would give a pretext for intervention. It is with the knowledge of these conditions and of the fact that Russia's road to India and the sea lies through Afghanistan that both the interested powers have watched so carefully over the Ameer's health.



The adjutant general's report on the standing of the G. A. R. shows that death is making its steady inroads on the membership of the organization. The number lost by death during the year ended June 30, 1901, was 8,160, and the total membership of the order is now placed at 269,507. This is the smallest membership given in any annual report since the early days of the organization. The death and suspension of members is partly made good by restoration to good standing and the addition of new members. But notwithstanding these, the gap grows steadily wider.

In ten years past the membership of the Grand Army has dropped from 398,067 to 269,507, a loss of 128,560. The annual loss in each of the seven past years is given in the following table:

Date—	Members.	Loss from previous year.
June 30, 1895	357,639	34,031
June 30, 1896	340,610	17,029
June 30, 1897	319,456	21,154
June 30, 1898	305,603	13,853
June 30, 1899	287,981	17,622
June 30, 1900	276,062	11,219
June 30, 1901	269,507	7,055

Since 1895 the Grand Army has lost a little over 88,000 in numbers. This, however, measures only approximately the loss by death among the members of the order, and it does not take into account the deaths among those who never joined the Grand Army. Probably not more than one-third of those who fought in the war have been enrolled among the boys in blue. The deaths among the latter have been in as large, if not larger, proportion, and it is consequently within the truth to say that during the past seven years 100,000 veterans have joined the grand army in the beyond. The next seven years is likely to see still greater inroads. The increasing age of those who remain and their growing infirmities must make great gaps in the Grand Army membership and among the enrolled veterans. The fading of the army is steady and sure, and soon only a remnant of those who fought to save the Union will be left to tell the story.

Britain's War Casualties.

The last official return—Aug. 31—gave the number of British casualties as 73,110, against 71,383 the previous month. The total casualties stand thus:

Officially admitted	73,110
In hospitals in South Africa (government figures)	14,000
In rest centers	6,000
Colonial invalids	5,000
Civilian deaths	2,000
Casualties since Sept. 1	2,000
Total	102,110

ILLINOIS AT BUFFALO

STATE'S DAY CELEBRATED WITH POMP AND PRIDE.

Governor Yates and Staff Form Part of Brilliant Parade at Exposition—State Officers and Others Deliver Telling Speeches in Temple of Music.

Illinois day at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo was celebrated Monday and every feature of the event won praise and compliments from the exposition officials who were either participants or spectators.

In the grounds the procession formed thus:

Exposition Bicycle Guards.
Pan-American Guards.
Seventy-fourth Regiment Band.
Seventy-third Sea Coast Artillery.
United States Marines.
First Regiment Band.
First Regiment.
Gov. Yates and Staff.
The City Council and officials.
Union League Club.
Members of Hamilton, Marquette and Lincoln Clubs.

The parade made the interior circuit of the exposition grounds, omitting the Midway. After three-quarters of an hour's marching the Temple of Music was reached. The invited guests entered first, and then the doors were thrown open to the public.

The opening invocation was made by Bishop Fallows of Illinois. In his prayer he beseeched the Almighty "to protect the nation with his might, that the gates of hell and anarchy may never prevail against it."

President John G. Milburn of the exposition made the visitors welcome in a clever address. His voice was low but well modulated and effective, and his words modest. While he could not venture, he said, to compare this exposition with the great White City of Chicago, the people of Buffalo were justly proud of their handiwork, and hoped that their visitors might take pleasure in it.

Governor Yates' Address.

Gov. Yates said in part:

"The exposition in the midst of which we are to-day is an exhibition of the products, progress and prospects of all America.

"We are not here for entertainment to-day, not to observe a holiday, not to enjoy a festival, not merely to parade with pageantry, not to be content with expressing gratification at the greeting and hospitality extended to us, cordial and lavish though they have been.

"It is rather for us to reflect upon the forces and factors so potent and patent in producing present conditions and then to trace the connection of Illinois therewith.

"To-day Illinois is inculcating a high type and form of citizenship, realizing that corruption must not rule in municipal councils, immorality must not prevail in society, hypocrisy must not disgrace our religion, and the community must not prefer the demagogue to the patriot.

"In both private and public life Illinois' standards are now higher than ever before, and both the citizen and the official are striving, as never before, to be worthy of their opportunities and equal to the expectations of their fellow-men, highly resolved that, despite all criticism and misunderstandings, the glorious State, which is equally the State of the mine, the mill, the factory, the farm, the orchard and the prairie, shall produce a composite manhood as mighty by the aid of the education and emulation as its industries are diverse and stupendous.

"From the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi ocean-going vessels will soon pass and repass with speed and ease. It is the proud destiny of Illinois to hold in its heart and protect by its arms the main channel of circulation of the physical life in the great body politic known as the United States."

Senator Mason Lands the State.

Senator William E. Mason, after a feeling reference to the death of President McKinley, spoke on the subject of Illinois, saying:

"There is one State whose resources have so increased and multiplied that at the close of the century it has attracted the attention of the world—that is Illinois. The southern boundaries of that State rest in the foothills of the Ozark mountains, washed by the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi, and with a climate that has all the beauty and gentleness of the Carolinas. That is Illinois.

"There is a State where the iron pathway of commerce stretches out more miles than any of her sister States, and this pathway speaks for its industry and civilization—that is Illinois."

"There is a State that in less time has developed and dug out of the bowels of mother earth more of heat and electricity than any of her sister States but one, and that is Illinois.

"There is a State that has raised upon the borders of her lake the most marvelous city in all the world, with a port and harbor that for arrivals and clearances and tonnage, surpasses any city on this continent. Scourged and devastated by fire, she arose and, shaking the ashes from her fair garment, she built again her temples of art, of industry, and of education more beautiful than ever before. This is our own Chicago of Illinois.

"There is a State, a part of whose people are here to-day as hosts and guests, that bids you all welcome to the building it has built here for your pleasure and comfort, and it extends to you the felicities of this hour, proud to be an Illinoisan—prouder still to be an American—and in the name of that State we hail from I thank you for your generous hospitality and welcome you, and will be glad some time to welcome you all to that grand State, our State—the State of Illinois."

Frank O. Lowden delivered a short address, which was received with much applause. Ernest McGaffey, representing Mayor Harrison, made a graceful speech, comparing himself to the squire deputed by his knight to go to the front.

Edwin A. Munger, President of the citizens' committee, made the final speech, thanking the people of Buffalo for their hospitality and analyzing the benefits to the country of such expositions.

The First regiment was on dress parade in the afternoon, after which it was reviewed by Gov. Yates and Mayor Diehl of Buffalo.

Disconnected.

"Say, Mame," said the hello girl during a lull in the calls, to her intimate friend who occupied the next chair, "is it true that you have broken off your engagement?"

"Sure thing," answered Mame, as she chewed her gum with renewed vigor.

"Oh, Mame, did you, really?"

"Well, I guess."

"Oh, Mame, what was the matter?"

"He heard about my going down the river with a strange young man."

"Oh, Mame, did he, really?"

"Yep. Then he had the nerve to call me up over the 'phone and read the riot act to me! Said if I was going to carry on like that he didn't want me to be wearing his ring."

"Oh, Mame, what did you say?"

"Ring off."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Madison's Case.

Polk City, Iowa, Oct. 14.—For over ten years Mrs. Elizabeth P. Madison, a respected lady of this place, has suffered most severely with Kidney trouble complicated with derangements of the bowels and liver. Rheumatism, another painful result of deranged Kidneys, added its tortures to her burden of pain.

Treatments and medicines without number were tried; physicians also exhausted their skill, but all to no purpose.

At this stage of the case a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills was resorted to, and the results were simply miraculous, from the very first box an improvement was noticed and the continued treatment resulted in a complete cure.

This remarkable cure created a decided sensation in the neighborhood, because of the complications of the case as well as its severity and apparent hopelessness.

Upon investigation Dodd's Kidney Pills are found to be the only remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy, and these hitherto incurable diseases are readily conquered by this remarkable remedy.

McCaughey, Cattle King of Australia.

The cattle king of Australia is Samuel McCaughey, an Irishman, who went to Australia in 1856 with practically nothing. He did not succeed well at first, but started again with a small flock, and from year to year has added to his holdings, until now he has more sheep than any other man in the world. He has more acres of land than sheep, and his possessions are in the best parts of Australia. One of his farms on the Darling Downs is thirty-six miles long and forty miles wide. Altogether he owns more than a million acres and leases about a million or so more.

More Cheap Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays of October, November and December LOW RATE round-trip excursion tickets will be on sale to all points on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway north of and including Abbott, Shell Rock and Waverly, Iowa. These tickets bear a 21-day limit, thereby giving ample time to look the situation over thoroughly.

Call on nearest ticket agent for rates, etc., and see that your tickets read via the B., C. R. & N. Ry.

The "Larger Half."

Mother—Here is an apple for you, Ethel, and I hope you will divide it generously with Willie.

Ethel—What does divide generously mean, mamma?

Mother—Why, it means to give him the larger half.

Ethel—I guess I'll let Willie divide it generously with me, mamma.

Another De Bergerac.

Mrs. Winkle—What is the matter, Henry?

Mr. Winkle—I just met young Broke, and he says that if I dun him again for that $10 he'll pull my nose. What do you think of that?

Mrs. Winkle—I think he'll have his hands full if he does.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails, Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Pupil of Fagin?

First Boy—Say, Bill, what would you do if you was swipin' apples and another feller seen you doin' it?

Second Boy—What'd I do? I'd drop 'em an' holler thief before he did.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary. Sold by druggists.

Very few people believe in any annexation that will subtract from their own possessions.

If you love your wife, make it easy for her to get breakfast. Take home Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour.

France's new prison, at Fresnes, some eight miles from Paris, is the largest in the world.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Some men lose money by humoring their sentiments and others obtain it by selling notions.

No trouble to prepare quick breakfasts if you have Mrs. Austin's famous Pan Cake Flour. Ready in a moment.

A bankrupt trust reminds one of a waterfall.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

An awkward walker should get a good carriage.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY independently rich wants good, honest husband. Address MISS E., 67 Market St., Chicago.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

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GET MARRIED! Why live single when pretty ladies and honorable men (many rich) advertise in THE PILOT? Each monthly issue of THE PILOT contains over 600 personals and many portraits of people who want to marry. A sample copy will be sent free or sent 6 months for 25 cents; or 12 months for 50 cents. Gents' personals inserted for one cent per word, but no adv. less than 50 words. Ladies' personals inserted free. Address THE PILOT, Dept. N, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN The renowned Mineral Heave Remedy, a sure and safe cure for heaves and pulmonary diseases in horses. A $2 package will cure an ordinary case of heaves. A $5 order is guaranteed to cure any case of heaves, no matter how long standing. $2 order sent postpaid and $5 order express paid, with full directions, on receipt of price. Give it a trial. Sold only by MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY COMPANY, Nos. 502 and 504 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

5,000,000 FEET New and used boards, pins and maple flooring, planks, joists, timbers, lath, shingles, doors, sash, mantels, bricks, stone sills, tanks, washstands, closets, bathtubs, etc., at MONEY-SAVING prices. Western Wrecking & Lumber Co., 35d St. and Wentworth Av. (Tel. No. 455), Chicago.

LAND SURVEYING taught by mail. Simplified method; every body can learn surveying and make $100 MONTHLY. Price $2.00. Four cash prizes $100.00 given away. Send 10c for examination blank. Surveying School, 42 E. 8th St., N. Y. City.

6th and 7th Books of Moses And Other Wonderful Books. Circulars Free. Address H. P. STRUPP, Department X., Campbellstown, Pa.

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A WOMAN'S FRIEND Book for Women, by Women. It answers the countless questions a woman would like to ask a doctor. Postpaid $1. THE MAO AGENCY, Station B, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOW TO MAKE COMPLEXION BEAUTIFUL. FACIAL FIELL. Recipe sent postpaid for 25 cents. Stephens & Co., 1524 Rickey Street, Covington, Ky.

How to Raise a MUSTACHE. Recipe sent postpaid to any address for 25 cents. TOLEDO MFG. AND SUPPLY COMPANY, BOX 441, TOLEDO, OHIO.

HOW to Make Cement for Broken China, Glass, etc. Recipe sent postpaid on receipt of 25c. SIOUX CHEMICAL CO., Combined Locks, Wisconsin.

SEND 10c for a 25c box of Metal Polish for polishing all kinds of silver and nickel on stoves. Twin City Novelty Company, Champaign, Illinois.

Cave of Gold Startling Story from the Klondike. By mail, 10c. THE UNEEDA PREMIUM COMP'Y, Toledo, Ohio.

MEND Your own Tinware. Complete outfit for 15 cts.; enough to last a year. Full directions. Consumers' Supply Co., Shelbyville, Ind.

INDIAN BASKETS RUGS, etc., from Alaska. Cabinet Photo of an Indian Family sent, postpaid, for 12c. Klondike Supply Co., Seattle, Wash.

VERY-DAY PRINTING OUTFIT. Mark your linens, books, papers, cards, envelopes, etc. Postpaid 50 cts. INCA NOV. CO., 84 E. Robinson St., Allegheny, Pa.

NEW HAVEN WATCH A reliable timekeeper, absolutely guaranteed for one year, sent postpaid, $1.50. The Novelty Co., Box 8, Coal City, Ill.

HOW to make the hair grow two feet in one year. Recipe sent postpaid for 25 cents. RELIABLE RECIPE CO., 17 Willis Ct., Chicago.

GET NOVELTY PIN CUSHION, silver-plated, sent to any address, postpaid, for 25 cents. AMERICAN SUPPLY CO., 612 Cherry St., Evansville, Indiana

LADIES & GENTS' Satteen Windsor Ties—something new and exquisite. 3 postpaid 25 cts. PEN'N. SUPPLY CO., 308 Chron. Tel. Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

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Ladies as well as Men Earn $1440 a Year Distributing our Spices, Extracts, Perfumes, Soaps and Toilet Preparations. Our NEW Plan beats all others, as we furnish everything but your time & effort, and start you in an Honorable Money Making Business for yourself. P. X. PARKER, Pres., M. C. S. Co., 285 Madison St., CHICAGO

AGENTS WANTED—LIFE OF PRES. McKINLEY. Only authentic history; largest book; the best made; best author. 50 PER CENT. PROFIT TO AGENTS. Freight paid; credit given; outfit free; send 2c stamps for postage. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., KINLEY HOUSE, 6747-6749 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LIFE OF McKINLEY By Murat Halstead. Popular price $1.50. Everybody wants HALSTEAD'S WORK, and no other; will go like wildfire; 50 per cent. commission; a fortune for agents; outfit free. Apply immediately. Clark & Co., 323 S. 4th St., Philadelphia

WE PAY $4 A DAY FOR MEN with RIG to introduce our goods in the country. Good seller. Send stamp. KANSAS FOOD CO., Dept. A, Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS MEN and WOMEN. Experience unnecessary. NEEDED in every household. $18 per week easily earned. Full particulars free. Alexander Co., 6101 Wentworth Av., Chicago

Wanted Agents everywhere to sell our Soap and Specialties. NEW plan; large profits and premiums; no capital required. Address HAZEL MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

AGENTS Make $3.00 per day. Send number of shoe. No more cotton shoe; sore. Send 25c for terms. H. Mitchell & Co., Richmond, Me.

AGENTS Make big money plating Knives and Forks. Particulars free. Address JOHN H. REED, Box 980, St. Louis, Missouri.

"AGENTS" Wanted—Ladies and gentlemen, in every county; good living in your own town. For particulars write Ozone Co., Ozark Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ONLY absolutely Burglar-Proof Key Lock on market. Retails 25c; send 10c for sample. Agts. wanted. Enterprise Mfg. Co., 609 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis

MEN WANTED to act as Private Detectives under instruction; experience unnecessary; address with 2c stamp, Dunn's Detec. Agency, 195 LaSalle St., Chicago

LADIES AND GENTS: My goods wanted in every home. To SHOW is to SELL. W. S. DANN, 1916 Cuming Street, OMAHA, NEB.

WANTED! Energetic workers to distribute circulars & samples; permanent; good pay; particulars for stamp. Distributers' League, 45 W. 28th St., N. York

WANTED SALESMAN—$75 monthly and expenses. Perry Nursery Co., Rochester, New York

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE!

NICE LITTLE 38-ACRE FARM near Wheatonic-room house, 2 barns, deep well, windmill, orchard, fruit, rich black soil; $100 per acre; no trade. EDW. J. LEWIS, Wheaton, Illinois.

For Sale VERY NICE 15 ACRES with house and barn. Peaches, apples & pears. Good pasture, with creek. This place can be bought for $1,700 if taken within the next 20 days. This is a bargain. NO TRADES. Address SCHULZ & PIXLEY, 511 Ship-st., St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED! MEN AND WOMEN! FREE! To locate gold mines; oil lands, ranches. Opportunity of a lifetime. Full information free. Send 2c stamp. International Inform'n Bureau, Exc. Bldg., Denver, Col.

For Sale HALF VALUE 160 ACRES OF LAND in Adams county, Illinois; no buildings. $20 per acre. 120 acres Kimball Co., Neb., only $3 acre. Haberer & Delfosse, 95 Washington St., Chicago.

266 ACRES, on beautiful lake in central Minnesota. Good soil; fair buildings; near R. R. station. Farm, horses, cattle, machinery, all for $3,500. Cheap. J. W. Oyen, 806 Phenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

640 acres $1020—$282 down—Stark county, N. D., 6 miles town; creameries, ideal dairying. Ashley Mears, Minneapolis, Minn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SAFE INVESTMENT.

[illegible] buys 100 shares ($100 worth) of Union Pacific Oil Co. The company owns 320 acres of proven oil land in the famous McKittrick District, California. Send for our Picture Printed Literature showing our property, and full information of an absolutely safe way to invest a few dollars that will pay big returns. But few chances like this come your way. Better investigate and be pleased. Write J. D. JOHNSTON, 60-62 Mill Street, Newport, Rhode Island.

CALIFORNIA OIL BOOM 10 per cent dividends paid quarterly; stock 50c per share, non-assessable. Real estate security. Send in trial order. You can't lose. Financial Agents wanted. Big commissions paid. Mc Hamilton Land and Oil Co., R. 89 Exa. Bldg., San Jose, California.

HAVING ENGAGED IN THE BANKING BUSINESS, I offer the "BUSY BIG STORE," general stock about $8,000, in elegant condition and the best trade in town, at a very liberal discount for cash. No trades or deals considered. Address C. D. KIMBERLEY, Bellevue, Michigan.

For Sale Livery stock; doing nice business in good live city of 6,000 in central Illinois. Address H. C. MALTBY, Lincoln, Illinois.

S. N. U. No. 42—1901

IN writing to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

BANK OF ANTIOCH.

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago.		Ar. at Antioch
8:35 AM	No. 5. Daily ex Sunday	10:48 AM
1:30 PM	No. 7. Daily ex Sunday	3:18 PM
4:00 PM	N. 13, Daily	6:30 PM
8:30 AM	Sunday Special	10:40 AM
5:00 PM	Daily Except Sunday	6:41 PM
6:15 P. M.	Saturday only	8:00 P. M

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch.		Ar. Chicago.
6:50 AM	No. 14, Daily	10:00 AM
11:17 AM	No. 8. Daily ex. Sunday	1:10 PM
4:20 PM	No. 6, Daily ex Sunday	6:25 PM
9:10 PM	No. 2. Daily	10:55 PM
6:35 PM	Sunday Special	9:00 PM
8:46 PM	Sunday Special	10:45 PM
7:02 AM	Daily Except Sunday	8:50 AM

W. F. ZIEGLER. Agent. Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 657 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C.,
C. M. CONFER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

L. M. HUGHES, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

ANTIOCH LOCALS.

Items of Local Importance Collected, Contributed and Stolen.

Races
at the driving
track, this Saturday
afternoon, October 19.

The track record will probably be lowered Saturday.

Walter White, of Fox Lake, was an Antioch visitor Monday.

W. T. Hill and family have moved to the Dr. Emmons house.

There will be services in St. Peter's Church in this city at 10:30 Sunday.

F. E. Fenderson, of Round Lake, visited his numerous Antioch friends Wednesday.

Five entries have been made in the 2:35 class trot or pace, at the Driving Track Saturday.

"Wild Jim" French, accompanied by another wild man, is in Antioch for a short vacation.

A number of new stone crossings have been put in by the Committee on Streets and Sidewalks.

Will Gray has rented the Edwin Wilton farm and will become a full-fledged farmer next summer.

Robert Wilkes, 2:09¾, and three other speedy ones will be in the free-for-all pace at the driving track Saturday.

The new M. E. Church is almost completed and will make a subject for an extended writeup in our issue of next week.

The residence of Mrs. Mary Richards, on the south side of town, is being treated to a coat of paint. Parney Thayer has charge of the work.

Found: A pocket book containing a small sum of money which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this notice. John J. Morley, Antioch, Ill.

The auction sale of Henry Curl on last Saturday, was largely attended and everything sold at good prices. Walter White done the talking with the usual result that bidding was brisk.

Wednesday for the third time Mrs. Grace S. Coffin was married to Frank N. Coffin, the ceremony being performed in Chicago. THE NEWS extends best wishes and trusts that this union may prove more happy than any of the previous ones.

Mrs. George Seymour, at the Willett place, respectfully invites the ladies to call and inspect her winter and fall millinery. She can fit all purses and styles to suit the most fastidious. Call and see quality and get prices. Mrs. Geo. Seymour.

In the assignment of ministers at the Rock River Conference, Rev. E. J. Aikin was returned for the third time to this place, by unanimous request of the trustees of the church. This is good news to Mr. Aikin's hundreds of friends in Antioch, both in and outside the church membership, Mr. Aikin being deservidly popular with all our people. Other nearby appointments are as follows: Lake Villa, Rev. Clyde L. Hay; Grayslake, Rev. Jonathan Thompson; Gage's Lake, Rev. C. E. Chapler; Hickory, Rev. G. C. Howard; Waukegan, Rev. W. J. McKay; Libertyville, Rev. John B. Robinson; Rosecrans, to be supplied.

Last Saturday.

Peter O'Hare, of Russell, was an Antioch visitor Monday.

Escar Carman, of Bristol, was an Antioch visitor Monday.

The excitement about moving the depot seems to have subsided.

Mrs. Albert Herman has moved to this city and occupies rooms in the B. F. Nabor house.

C. A. Powles and family have moved to the Jemison house in the Chinn & Burke addition.

Finis Tecker and family have moved back to Chicago where they will make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bates and son, of South Chicago, visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pullen the latter part of the week.

If you have a few hundred dollars to loan on good Lake county security address Lock Box 32, Antioch, Ill.

For Sale cheap—A good organ, also horse and light wagon, suitable for a milk wagon. F. Tecker, Antioch.

The Lake County Farmers Institute this year, will probably be held at Gurnee. The date, as yet, has not been decided upon by the Executive Committee.

For Sale—Two thoroughbred Holstein bulls, one year old, also three extra good new milch cows. Inquire at this office. 4w3

For Sale—A good four-year-old King gelding, broke to drive, double or single; stylish and gentle. D. Sugar, Lake Villa, Ill. 51tf

Rev. A. Immanuel Zeller, Pastor of the Christian Church, West Bay City, Michigan, and Rev. A. I. Martin, of Webster City, Iowa, were guests of Rev. Cole during the fore part of the week.

Mrs. P. B. Campbell will give a grand ball at the Antioch Opera House, Tuesday evening, Oct. 22. A prize will be given the most graceful waltzer. Prof. Kuehner will furnish music. Dance tickets 75 cents. All are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Crowley returned home Friday morning from a visit of a month at the Pan-American at Buffalo and with relatives in other parts of York State. They report having had a most enjoyable visit. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bloss, who accompanied them, will remain for a while longer.

George D. Paddock has rented his laundry to T. J. O'Brian, of Galesburg, Ill., who will take possession about Oct. 21. Mr. O'Brian is an expert laundryman and will guarantee all work. We trust the people of Antioch and vicinity will leave their work at the George D. Paddock Steam Laundry and help home industry.

Mrs. L. L. Soules was called to Dover, Wis., Monday on account of the serious illness of her brother, Willie, who was about to undergo an operation for appendicitis. At latest account Willie was in a precarious condition, having been operated upon but owing to a weak action of the heart his condition is very critical.

Intending to leave Antioch I wish to sell the following goods: 1 Domestic sewing machine, 1 couch, 35 yards new rag carpet, 22 yards ingrain, size 12x16, 1 ¾ bed and spring, 1 wardrobe, 1 hard coal stove, 1 one-burner gasoline stove, 2 rocking chairs, 1 bureau, 1 bicycle. Call at home of Mrs. A. P. Ames. Miss L. Manning.

There will be a free-for-all pace at the Antioch Driving Track on Saturday afternoon, October 19, with four entries. Robert Wilkes, with a record of 2:09¾, is among those who will compete. There will also be a 2:35 trot or pace, with five entries. Lovers of good horses and all who enjoy a first-class horse race should arrange to attend.

The Kenosha College of Commerce

---offers a

Business Course
Shorthand Course,
and an English
or Teacher's Course

Ninth Year,
New Building,
Elegant Equipment

Scores of students are now filling good places. Students may enroll at any time.

OTIS L. TREMNARY, Prin.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS

New Goods Constantly Arriving!

All the novelties in Dress Goods.

We are showing a large and beautiful line of DRESS SILKS

Closing out Summer Goods. Big Remanant Sale.

New Styles in Men's Shirt Waists. The Latest Thing Out

Ginghams in the new Watermellon Stripe
New Tapestry Drapery goods.
Leace Curtains in new patterns, 81.25 pair
Muslins in Dots and Stripes
for sash curtains.
Agency for Butterick's Patterns.

MISS HATTIE AMES will continue the agency of Chas. A. Stevens & Bros. Made-to-order Goods showing a splendid line of Summer Wraps, Jackets, Coats and Dresses in sample patterns.

We are continuing the Great Reduction sale of **Shoes and Rubbers**
Most of these goods are from the celebrated factory of Selz, Schwab & Co., the largest shoe manufacturers in the world. Many have profited by purchasing at the reduction sale. We have just opened new spring styles of Ladies' Fine Shoes which are among the most beautiful specimens of foot wear ever displayed here. Now is the time to buy if you want the latest up-to-date productions at medium prices, while goods in little older style are selling below cost

The famous Black Cat Brand of **Hosiery** in both wool and cotton goods, covering all ranges of sizes from infants to the full size.

Stockings Leather Brand of Stockings for Boys, especially recommended to wear like leather.

Many Bargains in Groceries

A SHORT STOP at our Grocery Counter will convince you it does not cost much to LIVE WELL and get the best groceries in the land. We handle groceries on the principle that something good is worth having, while, if you have got to eat it, poor goods are dear at any price, and although bought cheap in price yet your money is in reality thrown away—actually wasted.

California Evaporated Apricots.....10c
California Evaporated Peaches.....10c
are great bargains and are very palatable

We think this part of the world would be benefitted by a larger consumption of Rice. Rice is the staple food of half the world. We sell it at 5 and 10 cents.

Our line of Canned Goods covers almost the entire range of Fruits, Vegetables, Fish and Meats. Many are under the Monarch Brand.

A full line of Garden Seeds by D. M. Ferry & Co., either by bulk or package.

Onion Sets, ready sprouted, only 5c quart

A most complete line of Bremner's Cakes and Cookies.

A complete line of fine Candies.

FRESH BREAD EVERY DAY.

ALWAYS BEST. **WILLIAMS BROS. "BEST" MINNESOTA FLOUR** ALWAYS CHEAPEST

Agency for the
American Steel and Wire Fencing
Union Wire Fencing.

Quick Meal Gasoline and
Blue Flame Oil Stove.

We have some great bargins in Cook Stoves—actually less than wholesale cost.

The late advance of 20 per cent on stamped Ware found us with stock. We shall continue to sell at old prices.

Garden, Field and Farm Tools.

Chicago White Lead and Oil Co.'s Prepared paint.

Devoe's Prepared Carriage and Floor Paint

Murelo is the perfect dressing for your wall It won't crack or scale off.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty.

Iron and Lead Pipe and Fittings.

We make the closest prices on building jobs

Clothing Bargains a Big Point

New stock of up-to-date

Gent's Shirts,
Underwear, Sweaters,
Gent's Furnishings.
Spring stock Hats and Caps

The Best Equipped Tin Shop
in Lake County.

A Great Bargain!
A 7-piece se Decorated Chamber Crockery only..... $2.00

A large stock of Window Shades and Curtains and are making the usual popular low prices.

Fishing Tackle.

Oars and Oar Locks.

Hunting Coats and Caps.

Bicycle repairs, Pumps and Sundries.

Buy crushed Oyster Shells, at $1.00 per 100 pounds. Makes hens lay.

Use Lee's Lice Killer. Kills mites.

Headquarters for Poultry Supplies.

Highest prices paid for Butter and Eggs We have a big outlet for eggs at the highest prices.

For Sale: An improved farm of 120 acres. Good buildings. For particulars address: Andrew Strahan, Hickory, Ill. 45w7*

The Chicago Chronicle of Monday contained a very good picture of Rev. Sheldon A. Harris, of Dwight, Ill., who was recently elected Vice-President of the Illinois Federation of Labor. The article gives Rev. Harris quite a send off but neglects to mention the fact that he was for several years pastor of the Millburn Congregational Church.

Among the recent improvements around town which THE NEWS heretofore failed to mention is the new residence of C. M. Confer and an addition to the residence of John Sibley. The house formerly occupied by Mr. Confer has been moved to a lot on Main street, and taken altogether the south side of town has been considerably improved during the past few weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Emmons left Monday evening for Phoenix, Arizona, where they will make their future home. For some time past the Doctor has been in rather poor health and hopes a change of climate will prove beneficial to him, which hope is shared by hundreds of his old-time associates and friends who have known the Dr. and his esteemable wife for many years, running back over a quarter of a century. Some twenty-five years ago Dr. Emmons was engaged with his brother, R. D., in the general mercantile business here, selling out he removed to Rockford, Ill., where he successfully practiced medicine for a number of years, having previous to that time graduated in medicine and surgery. Finding the work and exposure of a practicing physician too severe for his not too robust constitution, he sold his practice and returned to Antioch where he established the Emmons Drug Store, which he conducted for over fourteen years, ably assisted by his wife, who like himself is a registered pharmacist and perfectly competent and at home in the drug trade. During all the years that Dr. Emmons has been in business here he retained the confidence, good will, respect and friendship of all our people, who regret that his health necessitates a change in climate. In social, religious and business circles Dr. and Mrs. Emmons will be greatly missed and THE NEWS but re-echoes universal sentiment in wishing them health, prosperity and happiness in their new home.

Do you suffer from piles? If so do not turn to surgery for relief. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will act more quickly, surely and safely, saving you the expense and danger of an operation. W. T. Hill.

Of Interest to Women.

Women who have themselves suffered from the evil effects of constipation and indigestion will be interested in the following letter from a father whose daughter was given up to die by two physicians:

"My daughter has suffered from indigestion for the past five years and has tried nearly everything that she could hear of for such trouble. She was confined to her bed when she began taking Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and after taking one 50-cent bottle she is able to walk a mile at a time and during the day yesterday walked 3½ miles. I feel like praising Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin because two doctors told me my daughter could never get well and I feel that she is on a fair road to permanent relief.

Respectfuly, J. H. M. CROCKER.

Nixon, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1900.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in 50-cent and $1.00 bottles under a positive guarantee, by W. T. Hill.

$6.00 to Buffalo Pan-American and return.—$6.00

via the Nickel Plate Road, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with limit of 5 days from date of sale, good in coaches only. 15 day tickets at $3.00 for the round trip, and 20 day tickets at $6.00 for round trip, good in sleeping cars. Three through daily trains. For particulars and Pan-American folder of buildings and grounds address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago.

Northern Wisconsin Railroad Lands

are increasing in value from year to year. Railroads are the great civilizers, for they give the settler as well as the manufacturer equal opportunity to work in undeveloped fields, thereby rapidly settling the country and brings forth its undiscovered riches. Northern Wisconsin is rich in iron ore, clay, kaolin, marl, timber and fine farm lands. It has made many a settler independent and added to the wealth of manufacturers who have sought this territory. Opportunities have not passed, as there is still a generous supply of land which can be obtained at low figures and on easy terms.

Salvation Army Land Grant.

The Salvation Army has obtained a grant of 20,000 acres of land in Australia as a settlement for colonials. The area is situated 120 miles from Perth, and a great clearance of timber must be effected before it can be used for agriculture.

G. A. Roberts, of Linter, Ill., suffered four years with a wad in his stomach and could not eat. He lost 65 pounds. Two bottles of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin restored his appetite, cured his stomach trouble and today he is well and hearty and says he owes his health to Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin.

Tobacco in Japan.

Nearly all the men and women in Japan smoke tobacco. The ladies have pipes with longer stems than the men and if one of them wishes to show a gentleman a mark of favor she lights her pipe, take a whiff, hands it to him and lets him smoke.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers never disappoint. They are safe, prompt gentle, effecting in removing all impurities from the liver and bowels. Small and easy to take. Never gripe or distress. W. T. Hill

The Nickle Plate Road

Will sell tickets each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during October to Buffalo Pan-American Exposition and return at $6.00, good in coaches, return limit five days from date of sale. Tickets with longer limit at slightly increased rates. Three through daily trains. Chicago Passenger Station, Van Buren St. and Pacific Ave. City Ticket office 111 Adams St., Chicago.

Summer Rainfall in Ireland.

The dryness of the summer of 1901 in Ireland may be judged from the rainfall record taken in the south of the island. From the 16th of April to the 8th of August the recorded rainfall only amounted to 5.63 inches. This is 3.65 inches under the average fall for the corresponding period of the last eleven years. The total rainfall in the same period last year was 10.16 inches, while the days of absolute drought were 51 in 1900 as against 73 this year.

$13.00 to Buffalo Pan-American and return. $13.00.

via the Nickle Plate Road daily, with limit of 12 days; 20-day tickets $16.00 for the round trip; 5-day tickets at $6.00 for the round trip on Tuesdays, Thursdays and and Saturdays, the latter good only in coaches. Through service to New York and Boston and lowest available rates. For particulars and Pan-American folder of buildings and grounds, write John Y. Calahan, Gen. Agent, 111 Adams st., Chicago

People of Rigorous Climates.

Nearly all of Norway and Sweden are in the same latitude as Alaska. St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Christiania are all in a higher latitude than either Sitka or Juneau. Iceland sustains its hardy population in a region similar to that around Cape Nome and in about the same latitude.

The Wisconsin Central Railway

was one of the first roads to penetrate the vast Northern Wisconsin Wilderness which stretches across the state from east to west. It, also, has developed from year to year and today offers the best of transportion facilities, enabling all to ship the products of that section to any market in the world. Illustrated pamphlets can be obtained by addressing W. H. Killen, Land and Industrial Commissioner, Burton Johnson, General Freight Agent or James C. Pond, General Passenger Agent, Colby & Abbot Bldg, Milwaukee, Wis.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is not a mere stimulant to tired nature. It affords the stomach complete and absolute rest by digesting the food you eat. You don't have to diet but can enjoy all the good food you want. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure instantly relieves that distress feeling after eating, giving you new life and vigor. W.T. Hill

Married Over Fifty Years.

A Boston paper has discovered over three hundred happy couples in New England who have passed their golden wedding anniversary, and it is still continuing the search.

Lewis Ockerman, Goshen, Ind.: "DeWitt's Little Early Risers never bend me double like other pills but do their work thoroughly and make me feel like a boy." Certain, thorough, gentle. W. T. Hill.

Supervisor's Report.

Office of Township Supervisor, Town of Antioch:

Statement by A. N. Tiffany, Supervisor of Township No. 46 Range 10 E. of the 3d p. m. in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, of the amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year, ending on the 31st day of March, 1901, showing the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of said fiscal year, the amount of public funds received and from what sources received, the amount of public funds expended and for what purposes expended, during said fiscal year, ending as aforesaid. The said A. N. Tiffany being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the following statement by him subscribed, is true and correct. P. O. Address, Antioch, Ill.

A. N. TIFFANY.

Subscribed and Sworn to before me, this 14th day of October, 1901. J. J. BURKE,
Notary Public

FUNDS RECEIVED AND FROM WHAT SOURCES RECEIVED.

1900		
Nov. 27.	Amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, commencing the 27 day of November, 1900	$ 421 32
	Received from Co. Treas. delinquent tax	45 81
"	" Lake Co., hall rent	15 00
"	" L M Hughes, collector	345 41
	Total receipts	$827 54

FUNDS EXPENDED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED:

1900			
April 10	Election expense	$ 18 00	
Sept. 9	H Bock, services as assessor	125 00	
" 9	F Pitman, Sr, thistle com	5 50	
" 9	J J Burke, services in thistle case	5 00	
" 9	Jas Kerr, 1 day auditing	1 50	
" 9	T Wilton, 1 day auditing	1 50	
" 9	A N Tiffany, 1 day audt'g	1 50	
" 9	C M Confer, serv as town clerk	8 60	
" 9	A J Felter, serv as commissioner	18 00	
" 9	R Kaye, " " "	16 50	
" 9	C E Kelly, " " "	18 00	
" 9	Legal Adviser, county printing	37	
1901	J J Burke, printing	11 20	
Nov 26	A J Felter, serv as com'r	30 00	
" 26	C E Kelly, " "	30 00	
" 26	R Kaye, " "	28 50	
" 26	C M Confer, ser as town clerk	13 50	
" 26	A N Tiffany, 1 day auditing	1 50	
" 26	T Wilton, " " "	24 50	
" 26	F Pitman, for hall rent	25 00	
	Total expenditures	$357 47	
	Balance on hand Oct. 14, 1901	$470 07	

Danger Signals for Alpine Climbers.

All the Alpine clubs of Europe have just agreed to a uniform set of danger signals drafted by the French Alpine club for use by mountain climbers in peril, says a Paris correspondent. Signals of distress are to be given by shouting, whistling, waving handkerchiefs or firing guns during the day, and by lantern and other lights at night. A signal repeated six times indicates extreme peril, and its return three times by the receiver signifies that its meaning has been understood.

W. T. Wesson, Gholsonville, Va., druggist, writes: "Your One Minute Cough Cure gives perfect satisfaction. My customers say it is the best remedy for coughs, colds, throat and lung trouble." W. T. Hill



Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.